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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Flannels and Blankets

Closing out at great bargains on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

All Classes

Unite in saying that SAWYERS' BARBERS' SOAP is the best in use for Shaving and the Toilet.

At 25c.,

Fine Shirting Muslin; at 31c, extra quality; 4-4 do at 37½c, double width Sheeting, at Barker & Co's. 59 Market Street.

Wholesale as Well as Retail

Buyers of Dry Goods will find it to their interest to call and examine our fresh stock of Dry Goods, the only fresh stock in the city. We are now on the northeast corner of 4th and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

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Dry Goods.

A new and complete stock of Dry Goods, of every variety, at either wholesale or retail, at lower prices than you will find elsewhere. Remember, they are on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western Market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready mad Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found in his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Let us be Merciful to Ourselves.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense, to provide against such contingencies, by taking an *antidote in advance*; in other words by fortifying the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia there is no remedy that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of Indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where Hostetter's Bitters can be procured, does so voluntarily; for as truly as Truth exists, this invaluable Tonic and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the Billious it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the West Indies and Australasia, the Bitters rank above all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them in all foreign countries increases every season.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.—The report for January, of the Commissioner of Agriculture, has several statistical tables relative to the imports, exports and value of leading articles produced or consumed in the United States. The report represents that "the greatly decreased importation of foreign wool in 1865, being 22,541,674 pounds, is a gratifying decrease, for it shows the progress that is making in supplying the domestic demands of the country in a commodity so essential to its wants and comfort. But the increased import of woolen goods being in value $4,632,630, shows that there is still a demand upon both the grower and manufacturer of wool which they should meet, and which they ought, under the present high tariff duties."

INCREASED COST OF LIVING.—A committee from Boston recently visited Albany, New York and Philadelphia, with the view of enquiring into the comparative cost of living in those cities, the condition of the markets, &c. The committee found that the increased cost of living in Boston was one hundred and twenty-six per cent. greater than the cost of living in 1860; that the increase in Philadelphia was one hundred and fifty per cent. greater than in 1860, and in New York and Albany a still greater increase.

THE intelligence from China is rather important. The Empress Dowager, anticipating the arrival of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the English Minister, did not think it any longer safe to keep the reins of government in her own hands. She must have found that she was dragging and being dragged into a dangerous course, which might ruin both herself and her dynasty. Like a judicious person, she yielded in time; and, whether we rejoice or not, Prince Kung is again at the head of the affairs of the State.

LITTLE PICCOLOMINI, the Queen of Song, is dying. She was seized with a spinal complaint, the result of rheumatism, about a year ago, and has become reduced to a mere skeleton. Her features, which were once so charming, have grown weird and painful to look upon on account of her great sufferings.

IT is asserted that Prim, the Spanish insurgent General, had $3,000,000 in his traveling carriage when he started on his wild enterprise; and that, when on his own lands at Villarubia and Mollurlio, he ordered a general slaughter of his extensive herds and flocks, thus supplying his men with food at his own expense.

AUGUSTE EURLAZE went up in a baloon from San Francisco. The balloon collapsed, but he was fortunately "over the bay," into which he fell, and, swimming lustily, was rescued—not quite as he went up, in a Burlaze of glory.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, who died in Boston, on Tuesday, was the first native of the United States who became a Roman Catholic Bishop, and he died Bishop of the city wherein he was born.

DR. WM. MOUNT, of Cincinnati, was run over by a carriage Friday evening on Fourth street, Philadelphia, and fatally injured. John McSween, a colored man, who was driving the carriage, was arrested.

IN the Ohio Senate, the Athens District contested election case was, on Friday last, decided in favor of Mr. Golden, the sitting claimant.

THE first national flag of wholly American manufacture, that ever floated over the National Capitol, was raised on Thursday over the U. S. Senate chamber.

MANY colored women and children are making one dollar a day by digging out bullets in the soil about Petersburg and selling them for old lead.

TWO STRANGE THINGS.—Books are cheaper and interest is higher in London than in New York.

A NEW horse-breaker has appeared in England—an improvement upon Rarey.

Gen. Lee in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—General R. E. Lee was for some hours examined this morning by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

INCENDIARY MARTIN DISCHARGED.

Abdication of the Chinese Emperor.

NEW YORK HARBOR BLOCKED UP WITH ICE.

Expected Veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day the case of Robert Martin, the alleged rebel incendiary, was called up. Judge Shipman gave his decision that the evidence taken before the Commissioner was not sufficient to hold the prisoner for trial. Martin was accordingly discharged.

Advices from China say that the arrival of Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister, in Pekin, had caused the Chinese Emperor to abandon the throne and yield control of the Empire to Prince Kung, who has heretofore favored the policy of opening the Celestial Empire to foreign intercourse. It is thought new efforts will be made to open the Chinese ports to the world.

The latest English journals announce that Sir John Lawrence has sent three native agents disguised as merchants to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each is independent of the others, and all are kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all that they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel; whether movements are taking place in favor Russia, and to visit Bokhara, Khokand and Samarcand before they return.

Last night the heavy ice struck the Bremen ship Energic, lying at the foot of Dock street, staving in her hull at the water line. She speedily sunk below her deck. Her cargo consisted of tobacco, cotton and staves. The loss is very heavy. There is insurance on the vessel, in Bremen, to the amount of $35,000. The perils of navigation were never greater in East and North rivers than at the present, owing to the immense quantities of floating ice.

This morning a fire occurred in the tenement house No. 109 Mate street, and owned by Charles Speight. Loss, about twenty thousand dollars. It was insured.

A special dispatch to the *Express* says: The freedmen's bill will certainly be vetoed by the President.

The *Commercial's* special says: Twenty-three Senators declare that they will vote against the Constitutional amendment.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ.

French Troops Marching Toward the Rio Grande.

TAMPICO THREATENED BY LIBERALS.

Important Train Captured.

THE BAGDAD MATTER INVESTIGATED.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz despatches, to the first inst., state that there was great activity in French military affairs at Vera Cruz, but not of a character to indicate an early evacuation of the country by the Europeans. French troops in large numbers were arriving at Vera Cruz, from the interior, and embarking on transports. It was understood they were bound for the defense of Tampico, which was seriously threatened by the Republicans; and it was even intimated that they were intended for frontier service on this side of the line of the Tamico river, in order to be there in readiness to meet and check the advance of the allies—Liberal Mexico and the United States.

There was a rumor that the Imperialists had already been compelled to surrender Tampico, though an account of a severe defeat of the Republicans in the vicinity of that city comes to the United States by way of New Orleans.

Large quantities of military stores were still arriving at Vera Cruz from France and being sent into the interior.

An important train, valued at $650,000 was recently captured by the Republicans.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by General Weitzel to investigate the Bagdad affair shows conclusively that no United States army officers were connected with the raid, and General Crawford is charged with being the instigator and director. The testimony taken by the Commission was very extensive.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

FENIAN TRIALS PROGRESSING.

THE SPAIN AND PERU DIFFICULTY.

NEW AUSTRIAN CORPS FOR MEXICO.

Foreign Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The steamship City of London arrived at one o'clock, with advices to the 1st. Her advices are mainly anticipated by the Bremen.

Mr. Chandler's non-intercourse resolution in the Senate had no effect in England, its decisive rejection being deemed evidence of the Senate's desire to remain at peace.

The Fenian trials are still progressing.

It is rumored that Parliament will be asked to suspend the habeas corpus to give government the power to deal with foreign conspirators.

Additional rewards are offered for information leading to the capture of Stephens.

Another regiment embarked at Liverpool for Dublin.

It is officially announced from Vienna, that negotiations for the formation of a new corps of Austrian volunteers for Mexico, will shortly be brought to a conclusion.

The reported appearance of Chilian privateers off the Spanish coast, excites great attention. No ravages are reported.

The steam ram, detained in the Thames, was found to have been built for the Peruvian Government, and was allowed to depart on the 27th. Another steam ram, built by Laird, recently left Liverpool and was at Brent, where the *Patrie* says she will be detained till the Spanish difficulty with Peru is adjusted. Rumor connects these two vessels with designs against Spain.

It is reported that Spain has a dozen ships building in England, and is hurrying up their completion.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.—Cotton sales for two days of 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market dull and declining but closed steady, with Middling Uplands at about 18¼c. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Lard advancing, with a tendency to a panic in funds.

Political news to-day unimportant.

Madrid, Jan. 30—Evening.—Two Chilian privateers have been seen off the coast of Spain. The frigate Isabel has received orders to pursue them.

London, Feb. 1st—Consols closed 86@86¼ for money, United States 5-20s, 66¼@66¾; Illinois Central 71@71¼; Erie 53¾@54¼. Great depression continues in the money market.

Dublin, Feb. 1.—A notice was issued by the Police Commissioners last night, prohibiting the holding of the fancy fair and bazaar in aid of the families of State prisoners, which was announced for to-night.

The concert announced for to-morrow night for the same purpose, is also prohibited.

ISSUE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Gen. Lee Before the Reconstruction Committee.

FIRE IN GEORGETOWN, D. C.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The issue of national currency, for the week ending to-day, amounts to $178,400. The total amount issued up to this date is $255,000,000.

An order has just been issued by the Secretary of War as follows: Department commanders will detail regimental staff officers or officers selected and appointed to act as such to relieve officers of the Subsistence Department in the volunteer service at all points or stations occupied by the regular troops or by garrisons composed of regulars and volunteers, less in total strength than a brigade, excepting regularly established Subsistence Departments. The officers so relieved will be ordered to their respective places of residence.

General Robert E. Lee was to-day before the Reconstruction Committee for two hours and a half, and left for the Metropolitan Hotel, about half-past two o'clock. Some few persons being aware that he was before the Committee, lingered around the door of the Committee Rooms, to get a glimpse of him, and followed him to the Sergeant-at-Arms' Room. In a few moments he left the Capitol on foot, and walked down the Avenue, a curious crowd gathering behind as he walked, which increased to quite an assemblage by the time he reached his quarters.

A fire occurred in Georgetown, D. C., at the foot of High street, about seven o'clock this evening, which consumed several wooden buildings. Among those destroyed with its contents, was one used as a warehouse by the New York and Washington Steamship Line. The steamship Baltimore was lying at the dock when the fire took place, and received some damage, but was removed out into the stream and saved. The fire is said to have been caused from the burning of some hay stored in the sheds near by. The loss will be quite heavy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suppression of the Richmond "Examiner."

WEARING OF CONFEDERATE GRAY PROHIBITED.

Reported Estrangement Denied.

INDIGNANT OVER BANCROFT'S ORATION

The Mexican Minister Offended.

TAXES FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The *Tribune's* special says: Mr. Henry Rives Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, having invoked in vain the interference of the President, in order to secure the rescinding of General Terry's recent order suppressing his paper, for the expression of disloyal sentiments, yesterday visited General Grant, before whom he laid his grievances, and of whom he asked permission to resume the publication of his paper. General Grant, after listening patiently to Pollard's representations, quietly informed him that he would receive any written communication addressed to him from Richmond, but that he could not, at present, give his decision in the matter. The suppression of the *Examiner* was done in pursuance of positive orders from General Grant, who announces his intention of suppressing all newspapers in the South, which have the audacity to come out in similar bold denunciation of the Government.

A gentleman just returned from Richmond reports that the military order prohibiting the wearing of confederate gray adorned with rebel buttons, is being strictly carried out in that city. One of the weapons carried by the patrol is a formidable pair of shears, which are brought into requisition whenever any unreconstructed rebel in gilt buttons, makes his appearance on the street.

The reported estrangement of Mr. Delano and Judge Spaulding, Members of Congress from Ohio, on account of the speech recently made by the former gentleman, is strenuously denied by Mr. Delano.

The *Herald's* special says that the diplomatic corps are very indignant over Mr. Bancroft's oration, especially the Austrian and British Ministers. The latter retracted the acceptation of a dinner invitation at the house of a Congressman, as soon as he heard the dinner was given in honor of Mr. Bancroft. The story that M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, was refused admission to the Bancroft eulogy, and went away indignant, is explained. M. Romero presented himself at the main entrance to the hall shortly before the exercises commenced, when he discovered that he had neglected to bring his letter of invitation. The doorkeeper in obeying positive directions from the committee could not admit him without the ticket. Romero appealed to Senator Foote, chairman of the committee, who just then approached the door with the President on his arm. Senator Foote could not attend to it then, and passed on. Mr. Romero departed, and the Senator, who sought him after the President was seated, could not find him. The chairman of the committee deeply regrets the seeming discourtesy to the representative of the Republic of Mexico.

The *World's* special says: A communication will be sent to Congress on Monday by the Treasury Department, showing that from April 1st, 1865, to February 1st, 1866, twenty-eight millions of dollars of all kinds of taxes have been received from the Southern States.

The House Naval Committee left last evening for Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining League Island, as a site for a Navy Yard, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

In response to an application received yesterday, Secretary McCulloch decided that no general permit can be granted to importers of hides, and that before a cargo can be removed from a vessel, indubitable evidence must be produced, that the hides have not been taken from animals that have died from the effects of the cattle scourge.

XXXIXth CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1866.

HOUSE.

To-day was devoted to speech-making.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, argued that the power of recognizing the seceded States as being in the Union, rested altogether with Congress. When the military power can safely be withdrawn, and these States remain peaceably in the Union, of their own accord, and not by force, and the Union men and freedmen do not require a military force to protect them, the civil Government should be recognized. But no military power should set aside the enactments and judicial decisions of States fully in the Union. While these acts were necessary, the Southern States could not be recognized.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States, fully justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States.

"*Resolved*, That it is the deliberate sense of this House, that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining military possession and control thereof, and that the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for employing the war power for the protection of Union citizens and the freedmen in those States."

Mr. Lawrence then maintained that the ordinances of secession were void; that no State was out of the Union, but that all lawful State government was destroyed in the rebel States, that when the rebel governments were overthrown, the people were left without State governments; that it is the duty of Congress to guarantee a republican State government, and that until this is done there can be no lawful State government. Traitors will at once control them, and the nation could impose no terms, nor even judge, when it would be safe to admit Representatives. If the President alone may set up a State government without any control by Congress, it would be a fearful power in hands less trustworthy than those of our respected Chief Magistrate.

He declared in the name of the constitution and the people that Congress as the agent of the States, had a right to guarantee them governments. The war power had a right to, and did set aside the rebel State governments. If any other State governments exist in the Southern States, it must be because either first, that the original governments continued, or second, that they were suspended, or third, that new governments had been lawfully set up.

He proved that the original State governments were abandoned, on the authority of the Constitution, of the laws of nations, of Madison, of the Supreme Court, of Lincoln, and of President Johnson. He quoted many authorities to support this position. The original governments could not be rescued without the authority of Congress, for no State Constitution provided a mode of doing so. The nation has a right to live, and the incidental force to set up new State governments when destroyed, is a means of continuing the national life.

The President sustained this view, by calling a convention in the rebel States to set up new State governments, by prescribing the qualifications of electors, and by requiring terms, and he could not do this if the original State governments continued. Messrs. Raymond and Hubbell in their speeches conceded this. The President declared his reconstruction policy an experiment, and would abandon it if necessary.

Mr. Lawrence said, in the course of his remarks, that it would depend on the people of the rebel States when reconstruction would be complete. It would be complete when loyalty returns; when the government is so practicable as to secure obedience to the law, with security for the future assured, then can restoration be complete. He would welcome the Southern Representatives when they can come with guarantees of peace, security and liberty in the work of suppressing the rebellion, and saving the Union and giving freedom to a race.

He was proud to follow the faithful Andrew Johnson. Let each Department perform its functions now, and follow the policy marked out by the people, and the triumphs of peace will be as signal as victories of war. The power of Congress to decide when Representatives should be admitted, could never be surrendered. It is the right of Congress to submit to the people Constitutional amendments for their approval or rejection, for thus can terms of reconstruction and peace be made enduring.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, spoke at great length upon the history and position of the Union party, showing that to it was due all the beneficent changes which had occurred in the situation of the country during the past four years, while the democratic party was a mere negative party, rather than one of affirmative principles. In addition to their opposition to other beneficial measures, they say there is no power under the constitution to pass the Freedmen's Bill. He took it for granted that the President would sign it.

He spoke in relation to the question of reconstruction, alleging that the citizens of the United States had full power to reorganize rebellious States, and to admit them to representation when, in the judgment of the National Government, through its Congress, it shall be safe to do so.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Cullom's remarks, the House adjourned.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—All persons now cross from Matamoras to Brownsville without passes.

Sergeant Nathaniel Winslow, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, was murdered below Brownsville, while carrying dispatches about the Bagdad affair, from Gen. Wright to Clarksville.

Mr. Harmen J. F. Barglester, of Hamburg, book-keeper for the important firm of Droege, Attelin & Co., of Matamoras, was murdered below Brownsville, while on his way to Clarksville, to testify in the Bagdad investigation. He was lassoed and beaten to death.

Gen. Escobedo had not taken Monterey. He hovers around it, capturing and robbing all travelers. There are no French troops in Monterey. They left because of the jealousy of the Mexican Imperial troops.

General Negrete was still at Brownsville.

Manuel Peuze, of Juarez's Ministers, has given in his adhesion to Maximilian, and denounced Juarez as an usurper.

A propostion has been made to Maximilian to build a railroad on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

LARGE DONATION FROM MR. PEABODY.

SEIZURE OF FENIAN ARMS.

Chilian Privateer in Europe.

&c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, February 18.—The steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 3d, via Queenstown on the 4th, arrived here with three days later news.

A Lisbon telegram of the 1st reports the arrival of two American war steamers in the Tagus.

The English Parliament was opened by the Royal Commission on the 1st. The Lord Chancellor stated to the assembled members of both houses that as soon as the members were all sworn, Her Majesty would communicate the causes for calling Parliament together.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Denison was re-elected Speaker without opposition, his conduct in the chair being warmly eulogized by the leaders on both sides of the House. Tributes to the memory of Palmerston were paid by Speaker Gladstone and D'Israeli. The formal proceeding would be completed by the 6th, in time for the delivery of the Queen's speech.

Liverpool, Feb. 2d.—The Dublin *Gazette* publishes a proclamation, placing the county of Kilkenny, parts of Armagh, Queens and South counties under the operation of the peace preservation act.

A deputation from Galway has waited on the Lord Lieutenant to petition for a military force at Galway to guard against a possible landing at that port. Lord Wadehouse expressed a disbelief of any such landing, but promised to represent the matter to the government.

Brazil mails reached England to-day. The allied army under President Mirte was expected to enter Paraguay. The Brazilians were daily sending recruits to the River Platte. The army in Corientes numbers 40,000. The Paraguayan army is concentrated at Pazo La Patria awaiting the approach of the enemy. A battle was considered iminent. The small pox, fever, &c., have been very destructive among the Paraguayan troops and allied army. It is understood the Allies will listen to no proposals for peace, the fundamental basis of which is not the expulsion of Lopez from Paraguay. A rupture had occurred between the Government of Montevideo and the Chilian Navy. The latter's exequatur was cancelled.

The London *Times* announces in the most eulogistic terms, that Mr. Peabody has increased his previous munificent donation for the benefit of the London poor, by another hundred thousand pounds, making a total gift of a quarter of a million pounds sterling. The *Times* is unable to find adequate terms to express acknowledgment of this noble act of charity, and says the amount of the gift, though not, perhaps, its most admirable characteristic, is itself sufficient to render any expression of gratitude insignificant. It is probably the most splendid act of munificence on record.

The Dublin police seized in a building formerly used as a stable, situated in Longford Lane, nearly 200 pikes, and about 300 incomplete pike handles. Small seizures of arms are also reported in private houses. An influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 1st. The Marquis of Devonshire presided. Resolutions were passed, declaring that the Fenian conspiracy had produced a feeling of well founded alarm, and it was the duty of the government to use the most effective measures to crush it and afford full protection to loyal and well disposed citizens. Another resolution calls on the government to increase the military force in Ireland. Both were passed unanimously.

On the evening of the 31st ult., during the Lord Lieutenant's drawing-room reception, several troops of cavalry were placed in various parts of the city, the military paraded the streets, and the pickets were doubled. The Fenians, however, did not assemble as was expected, and the crowd at the castle gates during the reception was peaceable.

The Commission for the trial of Fenians was adjourned on December 2d until the 19th.

Another batch of five hundred soldiers passed through Liverpool on the 2d for Dublin.

The cattle plague returns for the week ending January 27th, show the number attacked to be nearly twelve thousand, against ten thousand the previous week.

Sir Edwin Ladz having declined the Presidency of the Royal Academy, Mr. Francis Grant was elected President.

FRANCE.—The Paris journals actively discuss the Mexican question. The *Constitutionel* defends the position of the French government, and is evidently inspired by foreign officers. It seeks to dissipate the disquiet in the public mind, under the publication of a correspondence with the United States.

The *Constitutionel* says: The Imperial Government will never yield to intimidation, and no excitement, whether it exists at home or abroad, will make the Emperor relax in his habitual solicitude for the moral and material interests of the country. The troops from Mexico will return precisely on the conditions mentioned in the speech from the throne, namely, without endangering the French interests we have gone to defend in those distant countries.

The *Constitutionel* expresses the belief that the Americans will conform to the law of non-intervention, and concludes as follows: "Finally, none of the dark forebodings by which public opinion is sought to be alarmed will be realized. The peace of the world will not be disturbed, and we affirm boldly that French interests in Mexico will incur no danger."

Le Lorde says that M. Detraverney, who had left for the United States, is the bearer of despatches of a very firm character, demanding categorically of the American government whether it means to regard a protracted occupation of Mexico as a *casus belli*.

The *Moniteur*, in reference to the publication of the debates of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, says: If the press should fall into the excesses which formerly aimed at the dignity of public powers and the respect due them, the administration would exercise the right conferred on it by law.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 3,500,000 francs. The Bourse was firm. Rentes 68f 95c.

SPAIN.—The ministry had presented a bill to the Cortes subjecting the press and political associations, to very stringent regulations. General Prim had arrived at Lisbon. The Chilian privateer Independencia arrived in the Scheldt on the 2nd. The Spanish steamer from Cadiz on the 1st, for Havana, had sailed under the escort of a frigate.

The London *Times* remarks that Spain strenuously refused to accept the declaration of the Congress of Paris in favor of abolishing privateering, and now that weapon is turned against her. A very short time will enable the Chilian Government to commission such a fleet of privateers that Spanish commerce will be impossible, and even vessels of war will be in danger of being captured singly.

The *Times* thinks another and more vigorous diplomatic effort should be made at mediation.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—The Cotton Brokers' circular reports the sale of cotton for the week to be 57,000 bales, including 40,000 to speculators and 12,000 to exporters. The market opened flat, and declined ½d for American, closing steadier. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans, 20¼d; Middling do. 18½d; Fair Mobile, 20d; Middling do. 18½d; Fair Uplands, 20d; Middling do. 18½d. Sales on Friday, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer, particularly American. Stock in port estimated at 418,000 bales, of which 195,000 bales are American.

Manchester market buoyant, and prices firmer. Breadstuffs tend downward and slightly lower. Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour heavy and lower. Wheat very dull and 2d lower, red winter 10s 2d@10d 5s. Corn dull, mixed 28s 9d@29s. Provisions firm. Bigland, Athaya & Co., and Gordon, Bruce & Co., report beef steady; pork firm; bacon still advancing; lard tends upward and prices 3s@6d higher, sales at 68s 70s for choice; butter dull and easier; cheese firmer. The Brokers' Circular reports sugar dull and quotations barely maintained; coffee quiet and steady. Boult, English & Co., report petroleum quiet and easier, sales at 2s 3d for refined.

LONDON.—Baring's circular reports wheat tending downwards. Petroleum quiet at 2s 9d@2s 9½d for refined. Consols closed on Friday at 86⅞@86¾ for money. United States 5-20's, 66¼@66¾; Illinois Central, 74¼@75; Erie, 53@53½. Bullion in the Bank of England increased 94,750 pounds.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—*Liverpool, February 3—Evening.*—Cotton—sales to-day of 8,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet but steady. Breadstuffs are dull. Provisions quiet and steady.

London, February 3.—Evening.—Consuls for money 86⅝@87; United States 5-20s, 66¾; Illinois Central Shares, 74¾@75¼; Erie, 53¼ Ex-Dividend. Funds are firmer to day, but closed easier. Discount market unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—There was a better feeling at the Stock Exchange on the 2nd. Consols recovered about ¼ per cent., and most other securities participated in the improvement. The discount market was unchanged. The rate remains at 8 per cent.

Fight in the Tennessee Legislature—Oil from Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 17.—A passage at arms occurred in the House to-day between the Speaker, Mr. Haskell, and Mr. Mullens, a Representative. A discussion arose as to the power of the Speaker to compel members to vote, when Mr. Haskell called Mr. Mullen a damned old liar and a lying scoundrel, accompanying the words with his mallet, which he hurled at the member's head.

Mr. Mullens drew a pistol, but the members rushed in, and quiet was restored.

The steamer Luna, with four thousand barrels of oil, from Crow's Creek wells, Barksville, arrived to-day. It will be shipped to St. Louis to be refined.

Spanish Vessels at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The Spanish naval steamers, Carmin and Isabella De Cotolica, which have arrived in our harbor, from Havana, within the past two days, are now lying off the battery. They came here with sealed orders which are not to be opened until the vessels have received a thorough overhauling in this port, when it is supposed their officers will find themselves directed, either to proceed to reinforce the Spanish squadron off the Chilian coast or to cruise in this vicinity for the protection of Spanish commerce against Chilian privateers.

SUPPRESSION OF SEDITIOUS PAPERS.

GENERAL LEE ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Herald's* special says:—The following circular letter to commanders of military departments was issued to-day, by General Grant:

HEAD QUARTERS,
ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 17, 1866.

You will please send to these Head Quarters, as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department, as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of the different sections of the country, cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these Head Quarters only. By command of

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.
(Signed) T. S. BOWERS, A. A. G.

The President and the Secretary of the Interior have received copies of the resolutions supplied by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, wherein the Executive is asked to appoint a competent man to supervise the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. Similar recommendations are now on file from ten of the leading agricultural States of the North.

A dispatch from Washington to the Sunday morning papers, gives what purports to be the testimony of Gen. Lee before the reconstruction committee. It says Lee was quite reticent, and did not volunteer any remark beyond the proper answers to the questions put to him. He said that so far as he had opportunities for learning, the people of Virginia had accepted the result of the war in good faith, and were anxious for a restored amity in the Union. This feeling was much stronger just after the close of the war, than now, for there appeared to him to be some impatience among the people that the men who had been identified with the war in the South, should be prevented from representing the States in Congress. He declared that there was a disposition to treat the well freedmen as well for their interests as for that of the white people. He expressed a decided hope that the Government might endure for all time, and regarded the course of President Johnson and General Grant, toward the South, as liberal and humane.

A letter from Richmond, says there is a large number of beggars in that city, and suffering appears to be on the increase. Prominent citizens of Richmond, are now traveling in the North, soliciting alms, and donations have already been received from New York, Boston and other cities.

A Havana letter reports the arrival on the 8th of a French steam transport with troops en route for France.

The same letter contradicts the statement that Mr. Seward had an interview there with an aid of Maximilian. The writer believes no such person had been at Havana.

The splendid residence of Howard Potter was burned to-day. Loss fifty thousand dollars; insured for fourteen thousand dollars.

THE EMPIRE OF MEXICO.

Its Desperate Financial Condition.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

NEW YORK, February 18.—A City of Mexico letter of the 2d, and a Vera Cruz letter of the 4th to the *Herald*, contains items of interest.

The great ogre, which at present stands the most threatening in the presence of Maximilian, is an empty treasury, and the money question is just now one of life or death to the Imperial establishment, second in importance only to the wrath of the American government and people. The Imperial exchequer is almost exhausted, and whence to replenish it is a matter which is puzzling all the wise men of the Empire, but which none of them can solve. The ministers are said to have confessed that the very existence of the government depends on the procurement of a loan of one hundred millions of dollars, for which negotiations are being prosecuted in Paris. They are now living from hand to mouth, and to such a strait was Maximilian recently reduced that by instructions from France he was loaned $300,000, by Marshal Bazaine, out of the French funds, on condition of its speedy repayment. The annual revenue of the Government, from all sources, is about $20,000,000, while the expenditures during the past year were $52,000,000, much of it going for unnecessary Imperial shows and ceremonials, which latter fact does not escape the notice of the people. It is hinted that if the Paris negotiations fail, a general forced loan will be resorted to, and this, it is apprehended, will lead to an uprising of the inhabitants.

M. Langlais, Napoleon's agent, has accepted the position of Finance Minister in Maximilian's Cabinet.

The present effective strength of the Imperial army is set down at 20,000 men.

Maximilian, in a recent speech, is said to have dwelt on the probability of the withdrawal of the French troops, owing to the opposition of the United States to their continuance in the country.

Further particulars are received of the recent reported Imperial successes at Tehuantepec, and in the capture of Poplontla, and of the progress of the Republicans in the Pacific States. In the first named affair, the American Consul was wounded, and at Tehuantepec the Republican General Figureo is reported to have been killed.

The officers of the rebel colonists from this country are represented to be in a very drooping condition, as one of them wrote in letter some time ago, to an editor in this city, they want somebody to send them some money.

FENIAN MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Interference in Behalf of Fenian Prisoners Asked.

CONTINUED ISSUE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held last night and addressed by George Francis Train, Major Tooly, B. Doran Killian and Hon. Messrs. Rogers, of New Jersey, and Hogan, of Missouri. Letters were read from Michael Boyle and Captain McCafferty, dated at the jail, in which they were confined on charges against Her Majesty's Government, from which it appears that the United States Consul Eastman and Minister Adams declined to interfere in their behalf. Captain McCafferty had served in the rebel army and subsequently taken the amnesty oath.

The meeting passed resolutions declaring the replies of these functionaries insulting to the prisoners, and ignoring all claims they had to be entitled to protection as citizens of the United States and requesting the President to ensure a proper representation of American opinion and principles at the Court of St. James, and the different consulates throughout the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Committee was appointed to communicate these resolutions to the President. Resolutions were also passed denouncing the action of the British Government in condemning to penal servitude citizens of the United States who went upon private business to Europe, and who had committed no overt act against any country. The resolutions formed, in part, the basis of animated and earnest speeches. In the course of the evening, a resolution was adopted declaring the Monroe doctrine a swindle on American nationality.

During last week, $300,000 in fractional currency was issued to the National Bank, and $50,000 to Assistant Treasurers and others. There is still an urgent demand for more, especially in the Southern States. The Printing Bureau is instructed to print one hundred dollars daily, of all denominations, until further orders.

During last week several interesting reports were received from agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in different parts of the South, regarding the freedmen and their former masters. As a general thing they state that, notwithstanding the great opposition to the system of paid labor, the condition of affairs is very encouraging.

It is ascertained from a gentleman editorially connected with the Richmond *Examiner*, that the late military order suppressing that journal, has been revoked, and that the publication of the paper will be immediately resumed.

Emigration to Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Indications continue that there will be a heavy emigration to Texas from the Northern States, especially in the spring. Below the town of Talo, on the Brazos, in central Texas, a large portion of the plantations are already occupied by these new comers. The owners of land have divided it into small lots and rented them to poor people who are going into cotton planting. There are four hundred thousand acres of the richest cotton land on the Brazos River alone, still untouched by the plough.

Hon. Albert H. Latimer, Comptroller of Texas, has been appointed by the President Tax Commissioner for Texas.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says: Not one-third of the cultivatable land in that section and along the coast in that immediate neighborhood, will be put in cotton this year. There will not be as many acres planted in the district of Baton Rouge Parishes this year as last year, for want of labor.

From Cincinnati—Exciting Scene in the Tennessee Legislature.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—The City Council yesterday passed resolutions asking the Legislature for authority to issue bonds for the purchase of gas works, amount not specified; and bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the construction of a new hospital, and to levy a tax of one mill on a dollar for sewerage purposes.

Navigation at this point was partially suspended yesterday, but regular line boats will resume trips to-day.

Considerable confusion and excitement occurred at the Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday, over the discussion of the franchise bill. Hard words passed between the Speaker and Mr. Mullens. The former threw his mallet at the latter's head.

Express Messenger Robbed of 40,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—A messenger of the United States Express Company, while delivering a package in the upper part of a building on Third street, about one o'clock this morning, was robbed of fourty thousand dollars, nearly all the contents of his satchel. From the fact that the package which the messenger went to deliver, was left by robbers and contained counterfeit money, and other suspicious circumstances, it is evident the robbery was previously planned.

Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—Mercury at seven o'clock this morning, six degrees below and at ten o'clock this evening eighteen degrees above zero. Wind southerly; clear.

Snow Storm in Vermont.

RUTLAND, VT., Feb. 18, 10 P. M.—It commenced snowing this evening about four o'clock. The snow is about six inches deep and it is still snowing hard.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FROM SATURDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

Fined for Sunday Liquor Selling.

Two of the parties returned for selling liquor on Sunday, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy this forenoon, and each was mulct in the penalty of $50. The names of the parties fined are Joseph McKee and Dominick Gallagher. There are charges pending against several other tavern keepers for the same offense, and their cases will be investigated in due time. The tavern keepers will perhaps soon begin to understand that the Mayor is in earnest in this matter, and that the watch upon their movements will not be relinquished after one or two Sabbaths have passed, and some few fines have been imposed. The Mayor wishes it distinctly understood that violations of the Sunday liquor law will be punished precisely as all other infractions of the laws which he has been called upon to administer. His object is not to make a spasmodic onslaught, for mere effect, and then permit his police to relax their vigilance. His intention is to enforce the penalty against every offender, with a view to work an entire reform in this respect, by causing every tavern and saloon in the city to remain closed on Sunday. The fact is a number of our tavern keepers, who have been in the habit of selling on Sunday, from January to December, and either escaping punishment altogether, or getting off by paying one or two fines during the year, have found the business so safe and profitable that they are determined not to give it up without a struggle. The *risk* is nothing, compared with the amount of profits. It is a poor Sunday's work that does not bring a net gain of from twenty to thirty dollars, and a much larger sum where the business is properly managed. It is easy to understand why it is that these men can afford to pay a fine of fifty dollars, once or twice a year, and yet profit largely by their illegal traffic. Mayor McCarthy seems determined to abate the evil, and we shall see how he succeeds.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.

On Thursday evening an affair occurred in Scott township that came very near resulting in the death of a father and two of his children. It seems that in the afternoon Mr. Thompson McCabe went on horseback to the school house for the purpose of taking his two little children home. Taking one upon his horse in front and the other behind, he started for home. In fording Chartiers creek—there is no bridge there—his horse slipped and fell. The water was deep, up to the saddle girths, and Mr. McCabe's foot caught in the stirrup so that all were under water, and in very great danger of drowning. Mr. McCabe succeeded in getting his foot loose, and struggled to his feet. He kept a firm hold of the child that he had in his arms, knowing that if he let it loose in the swift current, it would certainly perish. The other child, through all the desperate struggle, held on to his father's neck, and when he came to the surface, they were all together and all safe. The father and his children succeeded in getting ashore, and the horse was also saved. The party made a very narrow escape from death, and as it was they suffered no little from the effects of their bath on a day so bitter cold.

Ministerial Donation.

A goodly number of the members of the Third United Presbyterian Church, of this city, waited on their Pastor, Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., at his residence in Lawrenceville, on Friday evening, and presented to him a very handsome sum in "greenbacks," the exact amount of which we did not learn. H. J. Murdoch, Esq., of the *United Presbyterian*, made the presentation address, and referred very feelingly to the pressure of the times on ministers and others who are dependent on a fixed but very inadequate salary, which congregations, in all honesty, should either increase or supplement by donations, in the mean time, until the people are awakened to a sense of their duty, or the cost of living becomes less expensive.

Dr. Brown responded in a short speech in which he cordially thanked the members of the congregation for the liberal expression of their good will of which he had been made the recipient. After spending a few hours in fraternal conversation the party returned to the city feeling much better for having given of their liberality in order to aid their pastor in meeting the increased demands of the times.

Alleged Larceny and Disorderly Conduct.

Another descent was made by the Allegheny day police, yesterday evening, on the house of a *nymph* known as Mrs. Johnston, located on West street, in the Third ward. It appears that two men by the name of Ramsley and Rofeter entered the house, took possession thereof, and were having matters pretty much their own way, when the police interfered and conducted them to the tombs, where they now are awaiting a hearing. Two of the inmates known as "Mag." McNeely and Mary Catman, made oath charging the defendants with stealing a pocket book, containing a one dollar bill, from Margaret. The pocket book was found, minus the money. The house kept by this woman Johnston, is neither more nor less than a common nuisance to the neighborhood, and a place where the vilest of the vile "most do congregate," and scarcely a day passes that the police are not called on to quell disturbances there. The haunt should be broken up.

Attempted Burglary—The Thieves Surprised by a Watchman.

It is a rare thing for a night policeman to discover a burglar in the act of attempting to force an entrance into a store or dwelling, but such a thing occurred last night near the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets. It seems that as officer John Glenn was making his rounds on that beat, he discovered two men in a suspicious attitude at the jewelry store of Messrs. Scharnke & Will. As soon as they saw the watchman they fled up Sixth street to Strawberry alley, closely pursued. They dodged into or around the large new building being erected for the use of the Third Presbyterian Church, and disappeared, the police being unable to find "hide or hair" of them afterwards. On examining the store, it was found that they had twisted the handle of the door considerably in trying to force it open, and had taken down one of the window shutters. If they had not been disturbed, they would probably have accomplished their object.

Bail for a Wife Deserter in Trouble.

Some time since a certain Christian Greenagle abandoned his wife and child, and refused to contribute to her support. She entered suit against him for desertion, under the late act of Assembly, and on a hearing of the case he was required to give bond in the sum of $500 for the payment of the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per week for the support of his wife and child. Louis Seigrist became his surety and nothing more was heard of the case until this morning, when Mr. Seigrist appeared in the Court of Common Pleas, voluntarily, and desired to pay the amount of the bail bond, alleging that Greenagle had run away. The court had declined to accept the proposition, informing Mr. Seigrist that he could continue to pay the weekly amount required, until he had expended the sum designated in the bond, after which the question as to his right to be released from further obligation might be raised. Thus Mr. S. finds himself in a "fix," but when men become sureties for others they have to take these little risks.

Skating.—The ice on the Union and Central Skating Parks is in splendid condition, and this afternoon and evening they will be both taxed to their utmost capacity. Now is the time to take advantage of and enjoy the exhilerating health-giving exercise of skating. The days are growing longer, and the sun gaining daily more and more in strength, and soon the smooth ice must melt beneath its genial rays. So skate, while there is good ice, for when there is none you can't.

Desirable Property for Sale.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Walter Bryant, in to-day's paper, offering for sale the very desirable property on which he resides, in Allegheny City, together with two warehouses in the city. The residence in Allegheny is one of the finest in that city, and is well worth the attention of purchasers. The city warehouse property is also deserving of attention. The warehouses are in the business part of the city, and can always find good occupants.

Killed.—Mr. Jackson Boyd, of Butler county, was killed instantly, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., near Elliott's mill, on the road leading from Harlansburg to Centreville. He was engaged in hauling a load of marble from New Castle to Butler county—there was ice on the road where the accident occurred, causing the wagon to swing around, capsizing it and the load. A slab of marble fell on Mr. Boyd, causing his death. He was an industrious, honest man, and leaves a family to mourn his sudden death.

Stage Capsized—Accident.—On Monday last the Butler stage capsized and was smashed up a short distance west of Prospect, in consequence of ice being formed over the road. Mr. Obediah Gratty, the mail carrier, was severely injured, and it is feared will not recover. An old lady who was in the stage at the time was also hurt but not seriously. The mail was brought on to New Castle by some other person.

In the Oyster business.—H. Gallagher, a lad aged fourteen years, was arrested yesterday evening on a charge of purloining a can of oysters from an oyster dealer, in the Second ward, Allegheny. He was locked up in the tombs for several hours and discharged by the Mayor, with a warning not to be guilty of a like offense again.

Violation of Frame Ordinance.—Mayor McCarthy served a warrant to-day upon Messrs. Mellon & Co., who are charged with the erection of a frame building on the bank of the river, near the Connellsville Railroad Depot. The information was made by Mr. Flinn, Street Commissioner.

Will Meet.—The jury in the alleged poisoning case of Mr. Nevin by his wife, will meet on Tuesday evening next at the Mayor's office, at which time Prof. Gilson will have concluded his analysis of the stomach of deceased. Upon his evidence the jury must base their verdict.

Eastern Papers.—"Street and Smith's New York Weekly," "Police Gazette," "The Funniest of Fun," for March, and "Harper's Weekly," have just been received by John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

Fined.—One common case was fined two dollars and the costs this morning by the Mayor of Allegheny. The offense was getting drunk.

DIED.

LOUGHRY—On Sunday morning, at forty-five minutes past six o'clock, HARRY K. LOUGHRY, youngest son of William and M. A. Loughry, in the 16th year of his age.

Funeral to start from the family residence, No. 50 Penn street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 20th inst., at two o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McELROY—On Saturday, February 17th, at ten o'clock, p. m., SAMUEL GEORGE, only son of Samuel and the late Martha Ann McElroy, aged two years and seven months.

The funeral will leave the residence of his father, No. 37, Locust street, Fifth Ward, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at ten o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SBLE---FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—Desirable Dwelling.
—As I am about moving to the country, I offer for sale the desirable Dwelling in which I reside, in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, on the Second Bank; large Brick House, with 16 rooms; hall 7 feet wide by 47 feet long; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and wash-house on the first floor; furnished with all the modern improvements, marble mantles, gas and water through the house, with range and furnace; brick stable and double carriage house, ice house. The house is in complete repair. The lot is 50 feet front, through to Liberty street, and 274 feet deep. On the lot is some choice fruit, Peaches, Pears and Grapes, and as the canal is now being filled up, it will make one of the most pleasant locations in the city, and easy of access, it being only 15 minutes' walk from the business part of the two cities; and it is expected that the Spring Garden Passenger cars will be running in a few months within a few rods of the door.
Also, a three-story Brick Store, No. 239 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, and now occupied by T. C. Jenkins, and that large three-story Brick Warehouse on Irwin street, now occupied by the Ardesco Oil Co. Terms easy. Apply to
WALTER BRYANT,
on the premises.
fe17:1wd

SKIRTS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE)
SPRING SKIRTS,
Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts.,
NEW YORK.
Each Hoop is composed of TWO finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will ever preserve their gracefulness of shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
In fact, for the promenade or the house, the church, theater or car, they are superior to all others, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
of the fashionable world.
Merchants will be supplied as above and by Pittsburgh Jobbers and ladies in all the first-class retail stores in this city. Inquire for
Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt.
fe3:3meodx
ALL STYLES OF THE CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
AT LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.
RETAIL DEALERS
Supplied by the dozen at lowest rates.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.
fe6:eod3mM

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE
No. 87 Fourth Street.
Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs
VELVET RUGS,
Embroidered Piano Covers,
SHEEPSKIN MATS.
VELVET HASOCKS
ja9 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
CARPETS.
Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices our choice and extensive stock of
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.
Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street,
de9 Next House to the Post Office.

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)
Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.
Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,
Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.
se27:dy

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.
Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets. Pittsburgh. fe11:yd

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING.
Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
49 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) will sell a
Gold Hunting Case Watch,
Silver Hunting Case Watch,
Setts of Ladies' Jewelry,
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case,
And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Come and see the plan of sale.
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
49 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)
fe10:tf

VARIETIES AND TOYS.

BUY YOUR NOTIONS,
Toys, Baskets,
VARIETIES, &C., AT
J. G. LAUER'S
Variety and Store, No. 101 Market street.
fe10

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,
One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
Single copies..........$1 50
In Clubs of five..........1 25
In Clubs of ten and upwards..........1 15

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
Our city has been the scene of many turmoils, tumults and murders of late, and it is most gratifying to know that we cannot charge any of these terrible crimes to
COLORED MEN.
But we must turn from the shuddering thought of villainy at home, and remind our readers of the many poor creatures
SLAUGHTERED AT
Different European cities to make material for the elegant Boots and Shoes offered for sale at the celebrated Concert Hall Shoe Store, directly under
The Opera House.
These goods are of the most superior quality, made to my own order, and warranted superior to any in the city; and a challenge of
$500 REWARD
Is offered to produce as good Goods for the money as is sold at this celebrated emporium.
From 10c. a Pair Upward.
fe19

CLOTHING.

$20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS;
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH
WORTH
WORTH
OF
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite the Opera House.
j1a

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*
Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.
Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists.
ja16:2mu&wF

BETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE!
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
BETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Betrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas,
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street,
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LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.
Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
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PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS
HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,
Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.
All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.
Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates.
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WM. BARNHILL & CO.
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.
Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS; and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice.
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GEO. REITER......W. D. BEELER......J. F. HOLLMAN
LA BELLE STEEL WORKS
REITER & CO.
Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROW-BARS, &c.
Office, No. 86 WATER STREET (up stairs), Pittsburgh, Pa.
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ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.
Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.
Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.
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MANHOOD! HOW LOST--HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586.
no7:3md&wT

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS, OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.
Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y.
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SENT FREE.--A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 72, Boston Post Office.
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THE BRIDAL CHAMBER; AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
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BRICK.

BRICK MACHINE.--THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid Bricks per day with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 139 Broad St. New York.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

CONSERVATISM VS. RADICALISM.

It seems to be accepted as a truism that all things found in the world exist for beneficial purposes. Hence, we are not so adventurous as to deny that Conservatives and Conservatism have places in the economy of creation, and are, in some way or other, productive of good results. Precisely what good they do we have endeavored to ascertain, by hunting up and down through ecclesiastical and secular history, and by watching the stream of contemporaneous events; but our research and patience have been rewarded by no discoveries. It is obvious enough what hindrances they have been to every good word and work, on all lines of thought and action. Everywhere they are to be encountered, putting down the breaks, and thrusting billets of wood between the spokes of the wheels, under pretense that the cars of progress are in danger of running so fast as to be thrown off the track. What egregious folly! The danger lies altogether the other way. What friend of education ever found too great a zeal in establishing school houses, academies and colleges? What apostle of reform ever found that too many men were ceasing to drink rum? What minister of the Gospel ever found too many people seriously disposed to become Christians? What statesman or jurisconsult ever found favored classes too forward in relinquishing prescriptive privileges by which the masses of the population were injured? Surely, no inconveniences have been experienced in this direction. The great difficulty has been to get up sufficient steam to make any progress whatever. Yet as soon as the fires are kindled, hundreds and thousands of conservatives start up and rush forward, proclaiming that a forward movement is the most perilous thing in the world, and that the highest safety consists, not even in standing still, but in running backwards.

Why will people be deceived by these impositions? Turn over the pages of ecclesiastical history, and see what names stand blazoned with immortal honor. Not a conservative among them all! EDWARDS, WESLEY, KNOX, CRANMER, CALVIN, LUTHER, JEROME, HUSS, ATHANASIUS, PAUL, JESUS, EZEKIEL, MOSES—make the list as you will, and not a conservative can find a place. The names of the conservatives have either perished, or stand on pedestals of infamy for perpetual execration.

Nor are the facts different in secular history. The great men that stand as beacons along the generations are they who rested under the imputation of radicalism. By whom can the world be led except by those who are in the advance in the march of opinion and experiment? True, the world has at times an ungracious way of requiting its benefactors. It often happens that "the path to apotheosis runs hard by the scaffold." "Which of the prophets did not your father kill?" was asked by the great Radical eighteen hundred years ago, of the Conservatives of his day.

But conservatism has a peculiarity that always obtrudes itself upon attention. It delights to clothe itself in the cast-off garments of radicalism. When the radicals have battled for an idea or a measure, and carried it through, the conservatives eagerly take it up. The history of the controversy about slavery in this country is fruitful of instances illustrating this point. Every step in advance that the radicals made, the conservatives set up a characteristic howl; but as soon as the radicals pressed on a step further, the conservatives howled anew to be sure; but they followed along and slipt into the vacated position. When, at length the radicals urged the organization of negro regiments, and the Emancipation Proclamation, as a necessary corollary thereto, how amazed and indignant the conservatives were! They are rid of those terrible sensations now. One of their number, who may be taken as an extra specimen of the brotherhood, recently pronounced in the Hall of the House of Representatives, an eulogy on President Lincoln, in which that Proclamation was cited as the chief glory of his life. A year or two hence not a conservative will be found but will lay claim to the honor of having approved the great Act of Liberation from its inception; and will be foremost in wreathing LINCOLN's statue with deathless laurel. The conservatives always build monuments to the memory of the men their fathers killed. They throw out indications, even now, of a willingness to take the case of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON into speedy consideration, and to erect a splendid cenotaph for him years before he gets ready to occupy it. Ten or twenty years will have to elapse before they rear a monumental pile in honor of JOHN BROWN. But in process of time, they will be sure to bestow their efforts in that direction. It may be Providence tolerates their existence for this exceptional usefulness.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

What was it? What is it?

In his message to Congress, at the opening of its present session, President JOHNSON insisted on five prerequisites to the restoration of the revolted States to their old positions in the Union. These were:

1. The amendment of their State Constitutions by the insertion of a provision abolishing slavery.
2. A repudiation by their State Conventions of the ordinance of secession, and of the laws and decrees of the Confederacy.
3. The ratification by the State Legislatures of the amendment of the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery.
4. Repudiation of the rebel debt.
5. Security of civil rights, by irreversible guarantees alike to whites and blacks.

To the enforcement of these conditions there was universal consent on the part of loyal people. True, there was diversity of opinion as to what was signified by "irreversible guarantees," and as to the form in which they should be given. The President was understood to be in favor of at least one amendment to the Federal Constitution, and of amendments to the Constitutions all of the rebel States.

Have these five points been complied with? The fact is undeniable that not one of the seceding States has complied with these pre-requisites. Not even a pretense is set up that they have.

Is there any intention of enforcing compliance? We think not. The ground now maintained is that no State has been out of the Union; that the rebel States, having received the presidential absolution, are as fully entitled to representation in Congress as the other States; and that Congress is not only factious but treasonable in persisting that "irreversible guarantees" shall be given.

THE grant of $500,000, by the Legislature, to the people of Chambersburg, is likely to bring before that body a number of other applications for relief. A county meeting has been called at Gettysburg, to set forth the claims of the people of Adams for aid or recompense for their losses.

THE *Commercial* makes a fling at Mr. WILLIAM's speech in 1864. Every leading position of that speech was affirmed in the Platform of the Union party of Pennsylvania. The *Commercial* professed to support both the party and the platform. Was it sincere or hypocritical?

GEORGIA.

The Georgia papers are all furiously denouncing Hon. J. A. HILL, for a speech made by him in the Georgia Legislature vindicating his record as a Union man. The speech was made before the late election for Senators in that body, and as he was a candidate for Senator, and presented himself as a friend of the Union, acceptable to the North and able to take the test-oath, he urged his own election as the wisest thing the Legislature could do to secure the early admission of the State. The speech, however, was mainly defensive. He found himself compelled to explain why he kept his seat in Congress after the rest of the Georgia delegation had withdrawn; then he told why it was that he made a speech on the occasion of raising a national flag at the military headquarters in Augusta, after Gen. STEDMAN had taken command of the department, and finally, in reply to a question from one of his auditors, he defended his course in objecting to the State Convention, as a Convention, memorializing the President for the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS and A. H. STEPHENS. Mr. HILL did not apologize for these acts; he simply told the members of the Legislature why he pursued the course that he did on the occasions referred to.

Still, Mr. HILL was not elected to the Senate. He got only thirty out of one hundred and fifty votes, and it is now plain that he was rejected because he was a consistent Union man.

The Georgia papers, to which we have referred, object to the publication of this speech as untimely, because it may prejudice the prospects of the State at Washington. Very likely it will. But that is their fault, not his. They rejected him on account of his Unionism, and must take the consequences.

THE gentlemen elected to represent Tennessee have applied for the passage of an act by Congress to re-admit that State again into the Union. The President consented to the application. This is a proper acknowledgement of the power of Congress over the whole subject.

Fears are expressed that this is but an "entering-wedge," and that, if the precedent should be established, all the States will be rushed in. In these fears we do not participate. If Congress thinks Tennessee ripe for admission, let the bill be passed. If not, not. So of every other State. We shall heartily rejoice to see the family circle of the Union once more re-established. But we do not want the restoration to proceed faster than will conduce to harmony and security.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.—The *Irish American* says:

"The Congress of representatives from the various Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, which will commence its sessions at Pittsburgh on the 19th inst., promises to be the most important assemblage of that body that has yet been convened. As an erroneous impression prevails in some quarters, that this is to be a purely military convention, it is proper we should state that such is not the fact. The Congress, as will be seen from the "call" of President Roberts will be a representation of the entire organization; but as the proceedings of the Brotherhood, to be of any value to the cause of Ireland's liberation, must speedily take the shape of active military operations, it is desirable that as many skilled officers as possible should give the leaders and representatives of the movement the aid of their training and experience."

THE *Commercial* evidently wrote its criticism of Mr. WILLIAM's speech without reading it. He did not waste his strength over the question whether the rebel States were in or out of the Union; but took the case only on the hypothesis of the President that their governments were destroyed, their connections ruptured, and the helping hand of the government required to restore them.

ONE of the most intelligent, unselfish, and high-minded republicans in Pennsylvania—never in public office, and not desiring to be—in a private note to us on the present condition of national affairs at Washington, says:

"In case of a contest, I stand with Parliament, and not with the King. The former represents the people; the latter the office-holders."

Internal Revenue from July 1862 to July 1865—Two Hundred and Eleven Millions Home Taxes—Amount Contributed by Each State—The Sources of Revenue.

The following tables, prepared for the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and which will be published in a day or two, show that the receipts of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, were $211,129,529 17, of which the amount collected through the collectors and assessors was $183,113,804 69. The expense of collecting this sum was $4,796,666 31, and the several States contributed the following amounts:

Maine	$2,408,367 11
New Hampshire	2,424,917 71
Vermont	773,658 27
Massachusetts	23,250,866 96
Rhode Island	3,946,846 68
Connecticut	6,669,998 84
New York	48,940,556 60
New Jersey	7,157,012 52
Pennsylvania	27,811,537 63
Delaware	765,208 13
Maryland	4,966,085 36
Virginia	219,823 36
West Virginia	553,276 51
Kentucky	4,591,346 22
Tennessee	1,516,967 73
Louisiana	1,616,188 54
Ohio	15,296,123 44
Indiana	4,571,511 29
Illinois	9,174,370 81
Michigan	2,544,025 01
Wisconsin	1,775,200 19
Minnesota	245,439 73
Iowa	1,659,161 54
Missouri	5,243,540 39
Kansas	209,573 53
California	3,840,876 95
Oregon	158,191 14
Nevada	286,278 27
Colorado	130,052 01
Nebraska	56,054 50
New Mexico	49,042 98
Utah	41,525 93
Washington	76,740 63
Montana	36,022 93

The sources of these amounts have been as follows:

Manufactures and productions	$104,379,669 56
Slaughtered animals	1,261,457 69
Gross receipts	7,871,874 13
Sales	4,062,243 54
Licenses	12,613,478 67
Income	20,740,451 33
Legacies	546,703 17
Schedule A	780,261 53
Passports	29,538 29
Special income	28,929,312 02
Penalties	517,627 41
Dividends	14,385,606 63
Salaries	2,826,333 37
Stamps	11,162,392 14
United States Marshals	2,735 29
Total	$211,129,529 17

The large sum of $104,000,000 derived from manufactures and productions, is principally obtained from the following surces:

Boots and shoes	$3,280,627 29
Cigars	3,072,476 56
Clothing	6,820,036 65
Manufactures of cotton	6,047,923 48
Raw cotton	1,772,983 48
Distilled spirits	15,995,701 66
Fermented liquors	3,657,181 00
Furniture	2,733,247 93
Gas	1,348,324 55
Leather	4,337,266 77
Petroleum	2,951,913 87
Paper	1,082,475 [illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]403 16
[illegible]	7,927,020 62
Woolen fabrics	7,947,094 21

WHILE the Copperheads affect exclusive devotion to President Johnson, they do not extend their magnanimity to any of the other earnest friends, either of himself or of the Government. This is a somewhat significant omission; yet how truly it tells the whole story! How caustically it describes their omission! Bitterly as they hate Stanton, Holt, Sumner, Wade, Stevens, and the Radicals generally, if Andrew Johnson were not President of the United States, they would hate him even more.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

FALL IN RENTS.—A letter from New York says: "The landlords appear to have overreached themselves, and rents have began to tumble. The exorbitant prices charged had the effect of driving many to the rural districts, and the demand being lessened, the supply was suddenly found to be too great. This is not true, however, of places of business, and the most absurd contracts are being made. In some cases it is to be feared merchants will find themselves unable to pay the rent they have promised."

GUBERNATORIAL.—*Harrisburg, Feb.* 15.—It is now definitely understood, from information received through sources of the greatest reliability, that John W. Geary has sixty-four delegates to the Union State Convention instructed to support him as a candidate for Governor. As it only requires sixty-seven votes to nominate, it is fair to believe that Geary's nomination will be made on the first ballot.

A MR. LAWLER, in Cincinnati, who has been sixteen years connected with the gas works of that city, has recently inherited $800,000 from Ireland. He asks a certificate from the Mayor, on account of the trouble in regard to the Fenians, that he may not be prevented from getting into the Greene Isle to claim his rich inheritance.

H. M. PAGE, a resident of Coshecton, was run over by a train on the Erie Railroad yesterday morning, near Cochecton, and almost instantly killed. Page was driving a team across the track at the time.

Speech of Senator Graham on the Bill Granting $500,000 to the People of Chambersburg.

MR. SPEAKER:—I wish to say a word in giving my reason why I shall vote for this bill in its present form. After consulting with my brother Senators, I find that any proposition reducing the amount appropriated cannot pass—that any amendment reducing it to $200,000 or $250,000 will not meet with the approbation of a majority of the Senate.

Thus, sir, it is left for *me* to vote *against* the bill or vote for a gratuity of five hundred thousand dollars to the sufferers of Chambersburg.

If I hailed from any other part of the State than the City of Pittsburgh, I might, perhaps, without being charged with ingratitude and forgetfulness, vote against the bill. But sir, I remember that when, a few years since, the dark winged angel of destruction swept over *our* city and consigned to ruins the entire third of our property, when my own people were driven from their homes, and desolation and withering waste was all around them; when the wail of anguish went up from the homeless and suffering, and was born upon the breeze all over the land, a generous response came back to us from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west; the hearts of the people of our great country were opened to us, our wants were met; generous, substantial sympathy came to us from every place, and from no quarter did we receive more liberally, than from the people of Chambersburg. The State of Pennsylvania, our own great and boasted commonwealth, our common mother, was not then forgetful of those upon whom the crushing blow had fallen, and her treasury was opened, and our necessities supplied therefrom; but sir, the analogy between my own suffering people, and the despoiled citizens of Chambersburg is not complete. Two-thirds of Pittsburgh remained to give generous aid to the unfortunates. Her capital was crippled but not paralyzed; industry, commerce, and business vitality were not destroyed. It was a deep and fearful wound, but it was not mortal. Insurances afforded partial relief, although some companies were bankrupted, because the destruction was within the laws which made them responsible, and with temporary relief, which was so generously extended, the wound was healed, and our people as a rule recovered. Chambersburg has been the child of affliction in our common family during the war, her people were faithful alike in prosperity and in desolation, in peace and in war, and for this they were especially hated by the barbarous foe. They were raided and plundered every year from the beginning of the war until its close, Stewart in 1862, Lee in 1863 and McCausland in 1864, made the same record, and the last but completed the circle of rebel atrocities; the Freebooter came with each year while the gallant sons of Chambersburg were defending our common cause on distant fields, and he rioted in the abundance of our brethern, and when the avenging hand of him who is ever faithful to Justice, had stricken the armies of crime with despair, their dying hate was visited upon Chambersburg when entirely defenceless; three thousand rebels opened their batteries upon the town without even the formal demand for a surrender and before noontide of the same day, whose morning light broke upon a happy and prosperous people, there was naught but one wide-spread utter waste. The aged, the infirm, the hopelessly ill, and even the dead, were no barrier to the fiendish hate of the vandal. The flames kissed the winding sheet of the dead, and blistered the pale forms of the sick, as they were hurrried from the carnival of terror and destruction. Chambersburg was blotted from existence, not a store, hotel, or important place of business remained. Over two miles of property was destroyed, and three thousand people were houseless and many of them penniless. Her insurances amounted to nearly one million of dollars, but the destruction was the work of an enemy and the policies were worthless. The people of the State responded generously, as our people ever will, and the Legislature gave one hundred thousand dollars, all of which went to the indigent, but it did not meet even temporary necessities, bear in mind that no man was able to help his neighbor, no capital was left, credit and only credit was the basis of future hope for Chambersburg, and the paralysis in business circles was unto death. A few are not utterly bankrupt, but they are like strong men bound hand and foot, like Samson shorn of his locks, and the poor seek labor in vain, because employers are crushed to the dust. Do we not owe this people substantial aid? not the aid that charity seeks, that would give life to-day and despair to-morrow, but that aid which will enable them, with energy and patient toil, to restore their homes and business, and gather their loved ones about them again, around their own hearthstones. The bill means this, and is it not demanded by the golden rule, which in public and private should guide our actions? It is well guarded, speculation or peculation, cannot be successful under its provisions, and judged by all rules of humanity and justice it is right. It is no precedent for anything now in existence. It has no parallel as the fruits of the war. No other town was destroyed or even partially destroyed. Others have suffered it is true. They have been robbed. They have bereaved homes and mourn their martyred sons, but such too was the fate of Chambersburg. In her desolation nearly every family is shadowed with sorrow for their untimely dead, and they were compelled besides to bow their head to the terrible stroke, that was aimed by McCausland at a loyal North. Need I say sir, that with such facts before me, when Chambersburg knocks at the door of the Senate for assistance, it comes with bad grace from any Senator from Pittsburgh, to say "You shall not have relief." I would prefer sir that it should be a smaller sum, but rather than not vote for the bill, rather than embarass it, I will vote cheerfully and heartily for an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, and I will go home to my constituents and fear not to abide their verdict. I vote aye.

Subsequently, in reply to remarks of Mr Thormaker, in giving his reasons for voting against the bill, Mr. Graham said, (on leave):

MR. SPEAKER: The gentleman who has just taken his seat, speaks of the widows and orphans all over the commonwealth, and of the many households that have been made desolate with mourning and woe, as the result of the unhappy conflict through which our country has passed. That is all true. We of Allegheny, in common with every county throughout the State, sent our sons, our brothers, and our friends to the army. Did not the people of Chambersburg do the same thing? Did they not fill every call for men? Did they not respond again, and again, and again to the call for troops? Surely they did. The difference is this: When our sons, and brothers, and friends came home from the battle-field, warworn, scarred, maimed, ragged, and weary, they had comfortable homes in which to be received, but when the poor boys that went out from Chambersburg returned from the battlefield, from the toils and strife of war, their houses and homes were desolate; they had no home in Chambersburg, no hearthstone, no comfort there; their homes were destroyed. There is the difference between their case and any and all other cases in the State of Pennsylvania.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1866.

An animated debate took place this morning on a bill of which the following is a copy. If it passes at all it will be materially amended:

AN ACT to authorize the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company to purchase the Erie and Waterford Plank Road; to repeal a portion of the first section of an act approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; to connect the road of the Erie and Allegheny company with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway; to fix the number of directors, and to extend their road to the Allegheny river.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company to purchase and hold the road bed of the Erie and Wateford Plank Road, or to lease the same as may be agreed upon by the directors and creditors of the said Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company, and if purchased by the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company, they may construct their railroad on the bed of said plank road or upon parts of the same, as they may deem proper.

SEC. 2. That that portion of the first section of act of the Legislature approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to authorize the Union Land and Mineral Company, with the consent of the local municipal authorities interested, in the counties of Erie and Crawford, to build, construct and equip street railways," is hereby repealed or modified, so far as relates to obtaining the consent of the townships and boroughs, but the consent of authority to occupy streets shall continue and remain in full force within the city of Erie.

SEC. 3. That a connection made by the road of the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company with the road of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, at or near Cambridge, in the county of Crawford, shall have the same legal effect upon all parties interested as if made within the county of Erie.

SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for the said Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company to fix the number of its directors at seven, and to hold the election for said directors at their office in the city of Erie annually on the first Tuesday in August; *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect its present organization; and [illegible] this section shall not go into effect unless [illegible] ty of the stockholders [illegible] approved by a majority of the stockholders of said company, and should it be [illegible] approved by a majority of the stockholders, this act shall be and remain a part of their vested rights.

SEC. 5. That it shall be lawful for the said Erie and Railroad Company, under the authority which they now have and is hereby given them, to extend their railroad to the Allegheny river, at or near the mouth of Pithole creek, and to connect with any other road now constructed or hereafter to be constructed, so as to enable them to form a connection, by railroad from the city of Erie to the city of Pittsburgh; and the provisions of the tenth and eleventh sections of an act of the Legislature entitled "An act regulating railroads," approved February nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, as hereby extended to the said Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company; *Provided,* Nothing in this section shall authorize the building of any road parallel with any road now built, or that may have authority to construct a road along the Allegheny river.

LAST week a married man of Indianapolis, in company with a young woman and her brother, went to Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, where the man got a license and married the young woman, herself and brother swearing it was all right. The party returned to Indianapolis, and were enjoying themselves in what they considered the profound secret of their marriage. The bigamist's first wife, however, soon found out the secret, had the parties arrested and taken back to Franklin, where, upon a hearing, the parties were each held in $2,000 to answer in the circuit court—the husband for bigamy—wife number two, and her brother, for perjury. All three are likely to get a term in the penitentiary.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A CALL is out for a mass convention in Tennessee to demonstrate the perfect fitness of that State for immediate readmission. It is signed by ten members of the Legislature. Eight of them voted against the bill to allow negro testimony in the courts. One of them, in a speech last week, described the Congress of the United States as "a band of infamous and traitorous scoundrels, headed by Sumner and Stevens." When such men say Tennessee ought to be admitted, who will venture to say she ought not?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Lewistown *Gazette* confidently asserts that that district will send Senatorial and Representative delegates to the Union State Convention instructed by General Geary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MASTER PAINTERS.—At a stated meeting of the Journeymen Painters Association, held at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, it was unanimously resolved, that on and after March 1st, 1866, we demand $3,25 per day for our labor.
WM. LENNOX, President.
W. G. McNEELY, Secretary. fe16:2td

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—There will be no freight received at the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT, corner First and Ross streets, for points above West Newton, until further notice, owing to the Bridge over Jacob's Creek, being partly washed away by gorge of ice. Freight for West Newton and all points this side will be received as heretofore.
H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.
fe14:tf

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for increasing the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, as per resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, Duquesne Way, below Hand street, and subscriptions for the remainder of the stock to be issued, will be received from the original stockholders, to the 20th inst.
S. H. KELLER, C. BERINGER, Committee.
fe13:1wd

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—By an act of Assembly, approved the 6th of February, 1866, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. Preferred Stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said stock are opened at the Office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 10th day of March next.
fe15:tdM WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he will undertake any business connected with the interest of our citizens before the WORLD'S FAIR, to be held at Paris in 1867. Goods must be ready at New York before the end of the year, but applications for space must be made BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH in order to obtain admission.
H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer and Chemist,
fe12:1wd No. 12 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &C.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $1 00.
W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe5:mayld

MEETINGS.

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 17th, 1866.

TO THE HON. JOHN MORRISON, MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY:—WHEREAS, A bill is now pending in our State Legislature, whereby the whole License Law, as connected with taverns, inns and eating houses, in Allegheny county, is so changed as to remove the power to grant or refuse a license from the court, where it is now lodged, to the Treasurer of the county, authorizing him to grant license to one and all making application, on the payment of a stipulated sum, thereby throwing the business open to all without restraint; the undersigned therefore request you, as Mayor of city, to call a meeting of the citizens for MONDAY EVENING, February 19th, at EXCELSIOR HALL, at 7½ o'clock, to consider and take action in the premises.

A. K. BELL,	C. W. BENNEY,
THOS. F. DALE,	THOS. CHANTLER,
JOHN DEAN,	COOPER FIELDING,
THOS. M. HOWE,	ISAAC CHARLES,
JAMES MARSHALL,	W. G. WARREN,

And sixty-five others.

In compliance with the request above made, a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny will be held at EXCELSIOR HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., to consider and take action on the case stated.
JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 17th, 1866. fe17:2td

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
fe2:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the UNION CHERRY RUN BASIN OIL AND MINING CO. are requested to meet at the Office of WM. McCUTCHEON, 195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., of the SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1866, for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the present year.
By order of the President.
fe13:td&dw J. McCUTCHEON, Sec'y.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE LONG'S RUN OIL CO. will be held at the Office of the Co. on TUESDAY, February 20th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
fe13:td SAM'L C. SCHOYER, Sec'y.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY, ERIE, February 13th, 1866.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Seven Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March next.
fe16:td A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly, passed January 29th, 1861, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
fe10:10td N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe3:tawdtw WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 3d, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the above Company have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock: 20 per cent. in Cash and 20 per cent. in Certificates of New Stock, payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 22d inst.
fe5:2wd C. BERINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.
ja15:d&w2 JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Grading and Paving," will be received at this office until THURSDAY EVENING, March 1st, for Grading and Paving Ridge Street, from Marion to Irwin avenue. Also for Grading and Paving Centre street.
fe19:td R. B. FRANCIS, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Painting Market House," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, for Painting the Wood and Iron Work of the Market House. Bidders are requested to make bids for TWO COATS OF PAINT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE; also for ONE COAT INSIDE AND TWO OUTSIDE.

Bids will also be received at the same time for WHITEWASHING THE MARKET HOUSE.
fe19:td R. B. FRANCIS, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 14th, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Plan of Water Pipes," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, inclusive, for making a Plan of the Water Pipes of the city.

ALSO, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Street Lamps," will be received until WEDNESDAY, [illegible] February, inclusive, for furnishing 24 new [illegible] Gas Lamps of the kind now in use.

ALSO, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Lighting City Lamps," will be received until [illegible] for Lighting, February 21st, inclusive, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, [illegible] the City Lamps, to light, clean, [illegible] to take charge of for one year, [illegible] and keep in order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
fe15:td R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS - - - - - $4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCREASE - $1,500,000.

EXPENSES LIGHT.

DIVIDENDS AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER COMPANY.

POLICIES INCONTESTIBLE.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH ST.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
fe19:tf

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS,
In New Designs.
PLAIN AND BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT COLORS,
Now Receiving
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
107 Market Street, near Fifth.
fe10 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

OCULISTS.

OCULIST.
DR. STERRETT,
277 Penn street, REMOVES CATARACTS by a new operation, causing but slight pain; Inserts Artificial Eyes, Straightens Crooked ones, Opens the Obstructed Tear-ducts so as to dispense with the unsightly style. fe10:lid&wT

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us in the Paving Business, ARTHUR HOBSON, to date from January 1st, 1866, to continue under the name and style of McINTYRE, McNAUGHER & CO.
JOHN McINTYRE,
JOSEPH McNAUGHER,
SAMUEL McNAUGHER.
fe14:1md

WANTS.

WANTED—BROOM MAKER—A Practical Broom Maker, a man who is competent to take charge of a shop, is preferred. Address Box 312 Pittsburgh P. O. fe17:3td

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—A Middle aged Man, of experience and competency, wants a situation as ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Best reference. Address "MAX," at GAZETTE OFFICE. fe17:tf

WANTED—A first-class Man of energy, good address and large business acquaintance, can learn of a permanent paying position by addressing "LIFE INSURANCE," Box 732 Pittsburgh P. O. fe17:1td

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL to take care of two small children, will find a desirable situation and home, in a pleasant family, on application at No. 65 Beaver street, one door from Ohio, Allegheny City. No objection to a competent young girl who has never been out in public service before. fe16:3tME

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED—AGENTS—For something new. "A NOVEL SEWING MACHINE;" the most wonderful invention of the age. Suitable for all kinds of work. A sample machine mailed on receipt of $1. Agents can clear $400 per month easily. Address J. ROGERS, Box 2419, Cincinnati, Ohio fe5:1wM

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5675, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 32 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The Three Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 551 Liberty street, containing ten rooms, large hall, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Possession given April 1st. For terms, &c., enquire of WM. CRAWFORD, Jr., on the premises. fe10:1wd

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE—Two story Brick Dwelling House and Stable, on Federal street; water and gas through the house. Purchasers are invited to examine the property. For terms, apply at 29 Federal street, or 52 and 54 Seventh street. fe2:2wd

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 136 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 105 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja5:1md

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE.—A two-story Brick House, No. 13 Western Avenue, Allegheny; water and gas through the house; 7 rooms and bath-room; lot 22½ by 125, with 13 peach trees, grapery, &c. Possession given on 1st April, 1866. Also, lot adjoining the above 22½ by 125 will be sold with the above or separate. Also, a large lot Ready-made Clothing for sale cheap, as the proprietor is going west. Apply immediately of ROBERT MITCHELL, 137 Federal street, Allegheny City. fe19:2td

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—A Farm, one-half mile from Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., containing 117 acres, and underlaid with Coal, which is only a few rods from the railroad. The coal will be sold with or without the surface. Soil good; well watered and timbered, with Dwelling House, and Orchards of the very choicest fruit, say 1,500 or 1,500 trees, together with a Nursery of Fruit Trees and Grape Vines. This property affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. For terms and particulars, enquire of SEBERT ORR, 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe17:1td&wTf

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 13 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water; a splendid never-failing Spring, supplying sufficient water for house and stable purposes; an Orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts the Ohio river, and consists of about 70 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 103 Fifth street. fe6:1mMA

FOR SALE—FARM—A valuable Farm, containing about Fifty Acres, situated in Washington county, Pa., 30 miles West from Pittsburgh, within six miles of the Ohio river at Steubenville, and half mile from the P. C. & C. R. R., adjoining lands of Samuel and David Gardner, and others, on which is erected a commodious Log House, Barn, Stable and other out buildings. The whole is under a fine state of cultivation, having apples, cherries and young peach orchard, all in good order; also a small vineyard. The whole tract is underlaid with a heavy vein of superior Coal. For further particulars enquire of J. E. JOHNSTON, 58 Wood street, or of WM. WIRT, on the premises. fe13:1mwT

SEWICKLEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I offer for sale that very desirable property, within 100 yards of the Station at Sewickley. The House contains a parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, wash-house, pantry and store room on first floor. The second story contains six bed-rooms, small store room, water closet and bath-room. The lot contains nearly two acres, and has an abundance of the very best fruit—peaches, pears, (dwarf and standard,) plums, cherries, apples, grapes, strawberries, gooseberries and currants. There is also a double span grapery, 35 feet long, and a lean-too grapery, 55 feet long, bearing the very best foreign grapes. Also a stable, carriage and chicken house. Apply on the premises, or to
JOHN THOMPSON,
fe10:1wdM No. 135 Third street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c.; a Vineyard of one acre, (six years old;) balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run Street Cars.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny; or, address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—No. 33 Diamond Alley; a THREE STORY BRICK STORE. Enquire at the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. ja31:tf

TO LET—The Store Room situated on the corner of St. Clair and Liberty sts., at present occupied by F. Braun, Esq., Druggist. Possession given April 1st. Enquire of E. H. IRISH, 103 Fifth street, or 259 Penn street. fe7:tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story Frame House, in the pleasant village of Sewickley, containing hall and six rooms, basement kitchen and large dry cellar; Stable and other out-buildings: a large Lot, well filled with choice fruit, both large and small. Enquire of G. H. STARR, Sewickleyville, Pa. fe10:eod2w

FOR RENT—STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of stones, with abundant power, and excellent machinery; burrs, good order. The Mill is well located [illegible] machinery, in and enjoys a good country custom [illegible] for business, can be given when sold. The custom. Possession will be given when sold [illegible] indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail GEO. [illegible] SMITH McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1mM

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, HANDSOME GROUNDS, OUT BUILDINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A SUBURBAN HOUSE WITH CITY CONVENIENCES.—On TUESDAY, February 20th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., will be sold, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, the large two storied Brick Dwelling, situate [illegible] on Western Avenue, on the line of the [illegible] Allegheny and Manchester Railway, corner of Allegheny Avenue, containing double parlors, library and dining room on first floor, with wide hall and stairway; four chambers on 2d floor, hall, &c. Two in finished attic. The back building has large kitchen with good range; wash-room, with furnace, bake-oven, and stationary tubs, hot and cold water within. Second floor has nursery, store room and bath room with water closet. House has been newly painted, grained, papered and put in thorough repair. Gas, hot and cold water throughout, stationary wash stands, elegant marble and slate mantles, and possesses all the requisites of a country home, with the modern improvements of a city residence.

Out Buildings consists of Stables and Carriage House, new grape arbor, coal house, &c. The Grounds are handsomely laid out with dwarf fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, gravel walks, &c., having a front on Western avenue of 75 feet, extending along Allegheny avenue 280 feet, with new fence enclosure.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars, enquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street. (fe12) T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

BANK STOCK & CITY GROUND RENTS.—EXECUTOR'S SALE—TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, by order of Executors, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 105 Smithfield street,
41 shares Bank Pittsburgh;
24 " Exchange National Bank;
12 " Mechanics' do do
And the following valuable City Ground Rents:
$60 per annum on No. 98 Wood street;
32 " " No. 88 Third street;
32 " " No. 50 Fourth street;
122 50 " " Nos. 21, 22, 22½ and 23 Fifth st.
fe16 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BIRMINGHAM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22d, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in East Birmingham, Six two-storied Brick Dwelling Houses, situated on Meadow street, between Carson and Sarah streets. Each house has separate yards, with bake-oven and out houses, all in good condition, being nearly new.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.
fe14 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

PEW IN FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—On TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, Pew No. 88 in First Presbyterian Church, eligibly situated in the middle isle. (fe15) T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

BANK STOCK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M., will be sold at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street,
15 shares Allegheny National Bank.
fe15 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL
DRAUGHTING OFFICE
And Patent Agency
No. 12 St St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge
H. P. GENGEMBRE Civil Engineer
Residence No. 14 Hay street.

PORK PACKERS.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
Pork Packer,
Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade, No. 23 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh. fe1:3md

SAVINGS BANK.

REMOVAL.

THE DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 67 Fourth Street.

PITTSBURGH
Bank for Savings,
FORMERLY THE
DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 67 Fourth St.,
(Nearly Opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.)
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from Nov. 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
PRESIDENT,
GEORGE A. BERRY.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
S. H. HARTMAN, JAMES PARK, Jr.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
D. E. McKINLEY.
DIRECTORS,
A. BRADLEY, | WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, | F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, | JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE, | JOHN SCOTT,
H. H. GRAHAM, | R. C. SCHMERTZ,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
SOLICITORS,
D. W. & A. S. BELL.
fe19

BOOKS. STATIONERY, &c.

POPULAR SONG BOOKS.
THE CANTEEN SONGSTER;
THE SHODDY do
THE FENIAN do No. 1 and 2;
TONY PASTOR'S SONG BOOKS;
THE DIME SONG BOOKS,
AND ALL OTHER SONG BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.
GEN. SHERMAN'S INDIAN SPY, 25 cents;
THE INFORMER, OR, THE FENIAN'S DAUGHTER, 20 cents;
THE GOLD HUNTERS OF AUSTRALIA, 25c.;
NEW DIME NOVELS;
NEW NOVELETTES;
MISS. MULOCH'S NEW NOVEL—NOBLE LIFE;
THE SENSIBLE LETTER WRITER;
DAY'S AMERICAN READY RECKONER;
FAIR LILIAS, by Pierce Egan;
THE LIFE AND CONFESSION OF MARTHA GRINDER, THE POISONER, 25 cents;
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BY MRS. PHŒBE PALMER.
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MERCHANT TAILORS.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

BOYS' SUITS.
All Styles and Sizes.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK.
GRAY & LOGAN,
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HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the public generally, that his purchases and arrangements for the fall season are now completed, having been personally selected from the first-class cloth houses in the Eastern cities. Only such a class of goods as can really be recommended, will be offered, which embraces the newest and most approved materials and styles, the entire stock being very large, varied and select. Mr. Hale has much confidence in inviting an early inspection.

Superfine black, colored cloths, and doe skins, usual, warranted fast in colors, and sound texture. Melton Cloths and other new coatings, new style for entire suits.

A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants, Vests, for morning and evening wear. au26

BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS
No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON. Well borers furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS
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VICES,	SQUARES,
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SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXLES,	NAILS,

ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING,
All of which I have constantly in store. oc31:8md

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS,
R. H. LECKY,
No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny,
Manufacturer of
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURE USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniatta, U. S., and Low Moor Iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.

We also furnish ropes, belting, small tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.
de13:6mMA R. H. LECKY.

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THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 25th of June next.

Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.

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a24:1mM at West Chester, Penna.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,
Have on hand a Large Assortment of
MOWING MACHINES,
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SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES,
No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY
AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.
Pittsburgh Greenhouses Oakland Passenger Cars run to the fifteen minutes.

RE-PLATING.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.
By having your Old Table Ware
RE-PLATED WITH SILVER.
CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.,
Can all be re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.
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No. 18 St. Clair Street.

PAPER COLLARS, &c.

LOCKWOOD'S NEW
COLLAR.
MOLDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Mfg. Co. announce to the Trade that they have just bought out *a New Molded Collar, having more Space for the Cravat, and in all respects better fitting and better shaped than any heretofore produced* (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars.")

The paper is *solid* and will not split, and is consequently *stronger and more durable* than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the *Bond, Deed and Bank Note Paper* for the U. S. Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best Cloth Lined goods, and are guaranteed the best all Paper Collar made.

Each Collar is branded with an "ARROW" which has been registered in the U. S. Circuit Court as our Trade Mark for this quality of goods.

A New line of Discounts offered to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MFG. CO.,
255 & 259 South Third St., Phila.,
Or 93 Reade Street, New York.
19 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
MACRUM & CARLISLE.
Wholesale Agents for Lockwood's Cloth Lined and all Paper Collars.
fe19:1weod

RELIEF.

MONEYS COLLECTED BY THE Committees for the Sufferers at the late fire in Reserve Township and Allegheny City, on the 11th of December, 1865:

First Ward—S. Dyer & Gerwig	$351 00
Second Ward—Fliner & Sutmyer	324 75
Third Ward—Smith & Gang	535 00
Fourth Ward—Walter & Bierhorst	414 00
do do Jas. Graham & Grey	385 50
Rev. Schiedt—German Church, 4th ward	60 00
Rev. Widershousen do do do	32 50
Charles Gearing, Reserve Township	385 00
Mr. Reed, Allegheny Trust Company	129 50
Pittsburgh Turners	121 35
Rev. C. Walters' Church	367 85
	$3,086 45

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1866.

MONEY PAID OVER TO MAYOR MORRISON.

Gang & Smith	$535 00
Charles Gearing	385 00
Pittsburgh Turners	121 35
Reed's Bank	129 50
J. Graham, 4th ward	385 50
Rev. Widerhousen's Church	32 50
	$3,055 10

DISTRIBUTION TO THE SUFFERERS.

Charles Huffman	$140 00
George Pfeifer	70 00
Gottleib Wise	65 00
John Kitler	65 00
Servant at Frey's	10 00
Frantz Crouse	70 00
Jacob Fogle	40 00
John Hadly	55 00
Christian Camerer	35 00
J. C. Adam	40 00
Widow Eimen	50 00
Frantz Anderitzick	50 00
Peter Mathias	50 00
Lorenz Myer	75 00
Mike Miller	35 00
Henry Wagner	60 00
E. Seip	10 00
C. Anashine	20 00
Leonard Offinger	115 00
Constadd Fey	100 00
Mrs. Kramer	10 00
A. Kohler	115 00
Mrs. Shrom	25 00
Mr. Franz	5 00
J. Bentz	15 00
Mr. Swalm	20 00
Gotleib Michisne	15 00
Widow Fey	100 00
Mr. Spellmyer	150 00
Andy Arnd	125 00
John Emich	250 00
John Gerlach	150 00
John Wagner	250 00
Jacob Bartch	250 00
Fred. Dorhine	100 00
Conrad Ede	35 00
Franklin M. Krukel	10 00
Ludwig Myer	50 00

The following persons are entitled to the benefit of the amount set opposite their names, by calling on the Treasurer, Col. George Gerst:

Mrs. Pfeiffer	$11 00
George Weis	10 00
Michael Miller	16 00
Mrs. Schwoirn	5 00
Mrs. Krueckel	10 00
E. Kutter	10 00
J. Kittler	11 00
J. Franz	5 20
G. Mubsling	10 00
Mrs. Krammer	5 00
— Kunkel	5 00
Lorenz Meyer	5 00
Counterfeit Money	2 25

COMMITTEE:

COL. GERST,	C. C. SMITH,
CASPER GANG,	LEONARD WALTER,
C. DELLENBACH,	HENRY GERWIG,
SAMUEL DYER,	MAYOR MORRISON,
JOHN MAIERHOF,	JOHN FLEINER.

fe17:3td

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between D. GILMORE and W. J. McMASTER, under the name of D. GILMORE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, at their office in the Mill, on South Canal street, near Chesnut, Allegheny.

The undersigned will continue the Milling business, under the name and style of GILMORE, SIMPSON & CO., when, with their increased facilities, they are determined to continue to produce an article of Flour second to none in the market, they therefore most respectfully request at least a trial from all, and particularly those hardest to please in that article of prime necessity, Flour.
D. GILMORE,
J. W. SIMPSON,
FEBRUARY 6th, 1866. W. J. McMASTER.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that, having associated himself with D. GILMORE and W. J. McMASTER, under the name and style of GILMORE, SIMPSON & CO., the business formerly conducted by SIMPSON & KNOX, at 178 Federal street, Allegheny, will be continued by the new firm, dated February 6th, 1866.
fe8:tf J. W. SIMPSON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect January 1st, 1866, THOS. J. HOSKINSON retiring from the firm. The remaining partners will continue the business of the late firm under the name and style of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
W. H. EVERSON,
BARCLAY PRESTON,
THOS. J. HOSKINSON,
C. L. GRAFF.

Having sold my interest in the firm of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO. to Wm. H. Everson, B. Preston, and C. L. Graff, I cheerfully recommend the new firm to my friends and the public generally.
fe7:1d THOS. J. HOSKINSON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. fe16:tmar6

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of Valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz:

Sulphuric Ether, 500 lbs.; Alcohol, 500 bottles; Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.; Simple Cerate, 1,000 lbs.; Chloroform, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs. Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Mass Hydrag, 250 lbs.; Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.; Cod Liver Oil, 1,000 bottles; Camphor, Pills, 1,000 dozen; Compound Cathartic Pills, 2,000 dozen; Opium Pills, 1,000 dozen; Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.; Rhubarb, 500 lbs.; Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.; beside other articles. Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogue containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr.,
fe12:d127 Auctioneer.

LICENSES.

SECOND LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to February 6th, 1866.

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.	
Wm. Clinton,	Tavern,	1st Ward,	Pittsburgh.
Jos. Gibson,	do	do	do
Jno. G. P. Miller,	do	do	do
Chs. P. Mugele,	do	do	do
M. Schuler,	do	do	do
Gottleib Mashey,	do	do	do
Pat. Ingoldsby,	do	2d Ward,	do
J. T. Nielson & Co.,	other goods,	4th w'd,	Pittsb'g.
Geo. Gschwender,	Tavern,	5th ward,	Pittsburgh.
Edward Duncan,	other goods,	6th ward,	do
Jno. Ruckreigel,	Tavern,	7th ward,	do
Henry Robitzer,	do	8th ward,	do
Mary O'Hara,	other goods,	do	do
Jos. Phillips,	Eating House,	9th ward,	do
H. Kuhlman,	Tavern,	10th ward,	do
J. M. Robitzer,	Eating House,	do	do
Thos. Conroy,	other goods,	1st ward,	Allegheny.
Gottleib Tremble,	Tavern,	2d ward,	do
Jacob Sigmond,	do	3d ward,	do
Anthony Berringer,	do	do	do
Adam Glazier,	do	4th ward,	do
Jos. Stadleman,	do	do	do
G. Gessenschmidt,	do	do	do
G. Yunker,	Eating House,	do	do
John Franz,	other goods,	Boro E.	Birmingham.
Henry Klung,	Tavern,	do	Duquesne.
James Mullen,	do	do	do
H. Feldbush,	do	do	Manchester.
L. Schaum,	do	do	McKeesport
Wm. Young,	do	L. St. Clair	Township.
Geo. Yolker,	Eating House,	do do	do
Peter Schmidt,	Tavern,	Mifflin	do
Casper Fechter,	do	do	do
Frank Wolff,	do	McClure	do
Jacob Kestler,	Eating House,	do	do
Fred Wessel,	other goods,	Pitt	do
John Graham,	Eating House,	Robinson	do
Chs. King,	Tavern,	Ross	do

The Court will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law.
fe16:3td W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW
DOMESTICS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS
DELAINES
AND
Boy's Wear
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BATES & BELL.
fe17

JOS. HORNE & CO.
Having finished taking stock,
Are Offering their Entire Line of Goods
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
SLIGHTLY SOILED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Sets, Collars, Sleeves,
HOOP SKIRTS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
POINTE LACE GOODS
CHEAP.
Call and Examine
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S,
77 and 79 Market Street.
fe3

PRICES MARKED DOWN.
We are now closing out our
WINTER GOODS
At Very Low Prices,
PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.
BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN
Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino;
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.
F. H. EATON,
(*Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,*)
ja13 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 Market St.
You will find great bargains in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE COLLARS, WOOLEN GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., at
No. 81 Market Street.
fe8

NO. 6.—FURNISHING GOODS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
VERY CHEAP,
At the Trimming Store of
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
ja27

NO. 5.—WINTER HOSIERY
AND GLOVES
SELLING VERY CHEAP AT
Macrum, Glyde & Co's,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

NO. 4.—BLANKET AND
BREAKFAST SHAWLS
BELOW COST,
At Macrum, Glyde & Co's,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 1.—FRENCH CORSETS.
100 DOZEN JUST OPENED AT
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
a27 MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

NO. 2.—MOHAIR HEAD NETS.
NEW STYLES JUST REC'D AT
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 3.—DECIDED BARGAINS IN
EMBROIDERIES
At Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)
Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley Pittsburgh. ja29

FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
No. 25 Fifth Street,
Invite attention to their large stock of
MARSEILLES QUILTS
Just received from the Manufacturer. fe19

NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.
$1,25, $1,25, $1,25,
FOR A
GENUINE KID GLOVE.
This is a new make just introduced. Sold at wholesale or retail by
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
ja19 19 Fifth street.

PRICES REDUCED.
$1,00, $1,00, $1,00,
WILL BUY A GOOD
Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers,
Worth $1,25.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
ja19 NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW HAIR NETS,
NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS,
SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD,
Five new styles just received at
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
ja19 19 Fifth Street.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Our Entire Stock of
Groceries and Liquors
AT COST.

We invite the attention of dealers to our large and varied stock which we are desirous of closing out before the first of April next.

We have on hand a large lot of Imported and Domestic Cigars; 200 bbls. pure Old Rye Whiskey; fine Imported Brandy and Gin; Duff Gordon's best Sherry Wine; Port, Malaga, Sparkling and still Catawba Wines of various brands; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Mehan's Imported Irish Whisky, Stoughton and Stomach Bitters; Peppermint, in fact everything belonging to the liquor business; a fine lot of Teas, selected with care to suit the best retail trade; Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Fish, pickles in barrels and half barrels; Spices, &c., which we will dispose of in LARGE OR SMALL LOTS at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

TIERNAN & GETTY,
55 Ohio St., opposite the Market,
fe12:1wd ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives, February 10th, 1866, on the Reconstruction Policy of the President.

(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

It has been said, however, by way of quieting the public fears, that these plans were merely experimental, and that no harm could come of them, because, under the Constitution Congress must be the judge at last of the qualifications and eligibility of those who might present themselves for admission to seats in that body. The work accomplished, we are now awakened to the fact that the power referred to here, is only that of each House acting separately upon the qualifications of its own members. While the Executive assumes the right himself of founding new governments by a new law declaring who shall vote, and settling by telegraph the terms of their constitutions, he is pleased to claim in his recent message for these creatures of his own—other but still the same—with their vitalities repaired at that fountain only—the right to resume, of course, and without inquiry into his work or theirs, the places which by an ingenious fiction they are supposed to have before held in both branches of the national Legislature, making, as he says; "the work of restoration thereby complete;" while we are instructed in terms of unusual emphasis that then it will be for us, "each of us for ourselves" to proceed to judge of the smaller matters of the law in regard to "the elections, returns, and qualifications of our own members." These instructions are, perhaps, somewhat unusual, and possibly not that kind of information precisely to which the Constitution refers, but I do not quarrel with them on grounds of etiquette, even though the advice may seem gratuitous, and the jealousy of a British Parliament might have regarded it as a breach of privilege. They are not, it is true, exactly in accordance with the tenor of the authorized report of Mr. Stearns, which did convey the opinion that we might "check these new governments at any stage, and oblige them to confess their errors," unless it was intended to affirm that power only as the special prerogative of the Executive himself. They are, however, the official utterances, and the apology assumes, of course, that there is no question of legislation involved. With this interpretation of its meaning there is nothing left to Congress but to register the edicts and ratify the work of the Executive. Taking it, however, to be otherwise, they are still not less obnoxious to objection. It may be conceded that States have been admitted here without any precedent legislation, though none, I think, where they were organized under the direction of the military power, and none, certainly, without the concurrent vote of the two Houses. By those, moreover, who think that these states were never out, it will be insisted, in accordance with the executive idea, that they want no recognition, and the refusal of Congress to admit their members will be only regarded as a denial of right. But the mere negative of either House upon the question of their admission is a power greatly inferior to that which presides over their organization and prescribes the law by which the formative process is to be regulated—just as inferior as the veto lodged by the Constitution in the hands of the Executive is to the initiative of the Legislature. The builders will work according to that law, and as it prescribes, so will the structure be. As we sow, we must expect to reap. "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles." Thus, if a privileged class is to elect the delegates, their work will be in accordance with the principle of their origin, and will be submitted, if submitted at all, for approval or rejection to the same parties who inspired it; and if the government so framed is to be recognized because it professes to be a representative one, the right of declaring its whole fundamental law might as well be accorded to the Executive as that of declaring a part of it, and assembling a convention to alter or amend that part. There was no occasion, however, for experiments of this sort, whose only tendency is to forestall the action of the legislative power, or to bring about a mischievous conflict between the two branches of the Government. If this is properly a legislative and not an executive function—as nobody can successfully deny—the President has his veto, at all events, upon the action of Congress. He cannot invert the order and change the constitutional relation by initiating an act of legislation, and leaving to Congress only a negative voice thereon, particularly in a case where the voters named by himself are expressly endowed with the power to restore the State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Government, and to present such form of government as will entitle it to the guarantee of the United States, and where, of course, it is expected that their work shall be conclusive.

It will be said, perhaps, in reply to all this, that the object here was not to found a State government, but to allow the legal voters of the old *regime* the privilege of altering and amending their original forms of government, so as to restore them to their constitutional relations, and entitle them to the benefit of the guarantee.

It is not to be disputed that these are a part of the objects stated in the proclamations. I will not say that this was done by way of protest against the logical conclusion from their premises, from the whole character of the act itself, and the resumption of power which it involved that the measure was a revolutionary one—as Governor Orr admits it to have been. I shall be excused, however, for suggesting that it was unfortunate that the law adviser of the Government—perhaps its political Nestor—should have overlooked in this a departure from his own premises, that could scarcely have been excused in a junior pleader in the Northern States. He had obviously forgotten the recital on which these proclamations rest,—the postulate that "the revolutionary progress of the rebellion had deprived these States of all civil government whatever," and the declaration that the purpose of these conventions was to enable the loyal people of these Territories not "to alter or amend" their constitutions but "to organize," or construct anew, where the original government was admitted to have perished. Whenever he shall be able to explain how a constitution can exist in a Government that has been altogether destroyed, or why he should have treated the process of organization as a mere process of repair, I should be glad to hear from him. The man who reaches this conclusion from his premises, will have "no narrow frith to cross." I hope I shall not be considered uncharitable, however, in suggesting that all this inconsequential logic looks to me as if it was the effect of an unhappy struggle to escape the consequences of a doctrine which was felt to be necessary in order to raise the power in the President, and is then discarded, after having served that use, in order to remove the case from the jurisdiction of Congress. It will require something more, I think, than either the subtlety of a northern place-man or the exploded metaphysics of a Kentucky Statesman, to reconcile any one step in the action of the Government, with the idea of the continuing existence of the States.

In the same spirit, however, apparently, that prompted the softening down of an organization into a mere question of alteration and amendment, there is a studied avoidance of a phraseology that has found acceptance here without even provoking criticism. We called this heretofore, in our simplicity, by the harmless name of "reconstruction." The Attorney General, protests like Bardolph, "by this light I know not the phrase," and straightway our nomenclature falls into disrepute. Well, I am ready to maintain, if necessary, in the language of the same dramatic personage, that it is "a soldier-like word, and of exceeding good command." It is the merest hypercritism to object to its application to the adjustment of our relations with the revolting States; but whatever difference there may be here, it is impossible that there can be any dispute among scholars in regard to its precise aptitude in describing the reorganization of a State The question is too big, however, to be settled in this way. If anybody prefers the word "restoration," I have no objection apart from its historical significance. It was the phrase used on the return of the Stuarts. I hope it is not ominous. Charles II came back without conditions, notwithstanding the efforts of Hale, who endeavored to secure them, but was put down by the assurances of General Monk, (I hope we are to have no General Monk in this case). Bishop Burnet says that this omission was the cause of all the errors of his reign, which it required the Revolution to cure. I know that there is a confidence here, and a longing in some quarters, not like that of the Jacobites of England, for the return of the self-exiled royal family of the South, but I trust we are not about to lay the foundation for another revolution by the same mistake. Apart from this, I repeat that I am indifferent as to the word. It is sufficient for me that it implies, if not destruction, at least derangement, disturbance, displacement. The revolting States have, by a new law, deflected from their orbits, gathered round a new center, and ceased to compose a part of our system, or to be obedient to its law. They want renewal or regeneration. They require to be brought back by an interior adjustment that will reinstate the law that has been broken. They are in the system, and compose a part of it only *de jure*. Nobody can say that they are there in point of fact, because that would contradict not only our knowledge but our senses. Something, it is admitted by all hands, must be done to re-establish their relations with the Union. They cannot do it themselves. Nobody pretends that by the mere repeal of their secession ordinances they can resume their places here—as they might do if they have not withdrawn—in virtue of their original title, and with their rights and privileges unabridged. Their Legislatures have been even forbidden to assemble. The Executive thinks that by their act of treason the citizens consenting thereto have forfeited their highest political right—that of self-government—and that to this extent their Constitutions—not as they now stand but as they stood before the rebellion—are practically abrogated. He thinks, too, obviously, that by their abdication or dereliction—as in the case of James II—the sovereignty has lapsed—but not to us. A committee of the last House insisted that it returned to the conquered people, He claims it for himself, and accordingly sets aside their Legislatures, Governors and judges, reconstitutes the body-politic, declares who shall be its members, and appoints a provisional governor to keep the peace and call the privileged parties together to organize a new government. And all this is called amendment, upon the ingenious suggestion that they are to build on the substratum of their dead constitutions! No cunning phraseology, no artifice of words, however, can change the nature of a thing. The re-enactment of a part of an abrogated law, either with or without addition, is no amendment. They might as well have taken the constitution of Pennsylvania to work upon, and in either case the product would have been a new constitution.

But why so studiously insist on the avoidance of other phraseology than this? Because, as it is urged, although the people of a State may destroy their government, it still subsists *in gremio legis*, or, in the language of the message, following that of an ingenious southern Governor, "in abeyance," or as lawyers would phrase it, in the clouds—on the charitable hypothesis that suicide is impossible, because it is forbidden, and, therefore, by a pleasant fiction, all those pregnant acts that have scarred a continent with fire, and covered it with ruins, are simply void, and to be ignored as nullities. And this we are now informed by the Executive is "the true theory." It is undoubtedly the convenient one—for the traitors—because it furnishes no solution of the great problem of the times, except in the surrender of all control over the rebellious States, and the restoration of their people without conditions and with absolute immunity for all their crimes. Why it is the true one, he has not vouchsafed to show. I know, of course, that the high functionary who dispenses the patronage of such an empire as this is not always expected to render a reason when he chooses to dogmatize, and that, in the view of but too many of the leaders of public opinion, it is impossible for such a man to err. With a practice, however, so entirely at variance with this theory, and an admission, too, in the same breath, that "the policy of military rule over a conquered territory"—the very rule under which all that region has been governed, and all these States reconstructed during the recess of Congress—"would have implied that, by the act of their inhabitants, they had ceased to exist," it would not have been unreasonable to expect an explanation of the course that has been actually pursued within the jurisdiction of independent States, that enjoyed the rare advantage—unhappily denied our race—of being incapable of sin, and equally unobnoxious to the penalty of death. The only answer that he could have made would have been that the doctrine, although good as a theory, was good for nothing else, because it would not work, and was utterly inadmissible in practice. The State, however; in the judgment of the President, still lives, with only an "impaired vitality," although its government has been destroyed. It is dead, to be sure, as Lazarus; in no mere trance, where the vital forces are still holding the organization together, but with all its elements putrescent or decomposed; but then there is a power in the Executive, beyond the kingly touch that purged the leprous taint from the blood of the believing, that can awake it from the sleep of death, lead it forth in its grave-clothes, tide it safely over the frith of a four years' rebellion, and bridge over the unfathomable gulf that during all this time has divided it from the living! Yes, while it is admitted again and again that the old State governments were lost beyond even the means of self-resurrection, this modern Phoenix is supposed by some mysterious conveyance, by some metempsychosis unknown to the philosophers of Greece or the priesthood of the Nile, and only rivalled by the imposture of the Grand Lama himself, to have inherited the vital breath of the defunct State government, dead to us, if not dead altogether, has transmigrated into the Confederacy, and now lies buried among its ruins. But let us examine this new revelation.

If the acts done by these States had involved only a question of excess of power, as in the case of a law enacted by a State Legislature in violation of the fundamental law, this view of the case might have derived support from the doctrine that prevails in such cases. Here, however, the fundamental law itself was changed by the very power that enacted it. Whether rightfully or not, in view of their Federal relations, is not now the question. It is sufficient that they did, in point of fact, erect new governments upon the ruins of the old. And this, although it had been expressly forbidden, could not, in the nature of things, be prevented. There was nothing in the Constitution of the United States that could hinder the perpetration of an act either of treason or suicide. They might have allowed their governments to perish by omitting to supply their integral members, or they might have withdrawn, as they did, from the Federal connection, by entering into other alliances, disclaiming its authority, and refusing to obey its law, or take any part in the administration of its affairs. All this they did, and more. It was the act of the people themselves. There was no interregnum. They carried their constitutions into their new relations—changed, it is true, in this particular, but still republican in form. They might have changed them into monarchies. Their new establishments are now overthrown, but how is this to revive others that are admitted to have previously perished? Nobody pretends that it could. The proclamations themselves admit that they have been left without governments and without means of recovery, except at the hands of the Executive. Can it be truly said, then, that any portion of the original structure was rescued from the general wreck? If there was, then how much, and who shall declare it? True, one of the objects stated is to enable them to restore themselves. But does anybody insist that they can do it? Is this consistent with the grounds on which the proclamations rest? If they can, what is to be said in apology for executive interference? If they can, what is to be said of the other object declared in these instruments, which is to "enable the people of these States to present such forms of government as will entitle them to the benefit of the constitutional guarantee, by restoring them to their constitutional relations, and their people, therefore, to protection from invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence?" What does all this mean? If they were States in the Union, it required no process of organization or restoration to confer on them the advantage of these rights, because they are entitled to them already by the very letter of the Constitution. It is because they are not, because they have been "deprived of all civil government whatever," that the President proposes to make them so, and to endow them with these rights anew by reannexing and bringing them again into the Federal connection—from which they have been confessedly detached—upon a new title, by his own act, and without any agency of ours. It is a confession of outlawry which no legal acumen, no ingenuity of phrase, can explain away, and it is worse than idle to quibble upon forms of expression in the face of such an admission.

But supposing these State constitutions to be still in force as they existed antecedently to the passage of the several ordinances of secession, on the ground that all that has been enacted since in violation of the Federal law was simply void, what then was the occasion for any amendment, and whence does the President derive his authority to interfere at all, and to change the law as it stood before, even on the subject of amendments? In that case they may return, of course, whenever they think proper, without any legislation whatever. Why await the repeal of an act that is absolutely void? What is to prevent them from coming back with their constitutions as they are? Taking it to be a question of amendment only, it is clearly in their discretion to amend or not; and if they are still in the Union, there is no power here or elsewhere to say what amendments they shall make, or that they shall not resume their places here without alteration of any sort. The executive branch of the Government admits, however, that something must be done to restore these outlaws to their original *status* in the Union. The war has resulted, as we agree in thinking, in the emancipation of the slave, and the destruction of the elective franchise along with the government; and these things must be in some way acknowledged. They are unquestionably forfeitures; but should they refuse to recognize them, that refusal would, on his hypothesis, constitute no sufficient reason for excluding them. The question of the effect of the proclamation of freedom is one that belongs to the courts, and you cannot draw it within the jurisdiction of Congress or the President, except by assuming that these States are out and must be formally readmitted. In that case you may prescribe terms. Without that you must open when they knock, without inquiry as to their constitutions, with which you will have nothing to do. To stipulate for the acknowledgment of these things is but to treat for their readmission on that basis, and amounts to no more or less than a compromise with a belligerent, and they may reject the conditions because you can impose no terms of amendment upon them.

Taking it, however, that their constitutions do require to be amended for these purposes, how is this work to be done? Not by executive direction certainly. The President has no more power to set up a new class of electors in South Carolina than in Massachusetts. There is but one way, and that is in accordance with the law which they prescribe themselves, which must have survived if any part of their constitutions did. The process which ignores that law, as the proclamations do, is radical and revolutionary, and is no less in effect than absolute reconstruction. The sovereign power of the people may act in this way undoubtedly, but when it does there is an end of the existing government.

A word now as to the answer that all this was intended only to allow to the people the privilege of doing this work themselves.

If the object had been only to keep the peace for the purpose of allowing these people to decide whether they would erect a new government and apply for readmission into the Union, nobody would have complained, although the necessity for interfering in this way was conclusive that they were not in a condition to exercise these rights, and that the act was not a voluntary one. But they were not asking the privilege of coming back again. It was not essential that they should come until they were ready for it. It was essential that when they did, it should be of their own volition. To compel it was as impracticable as it was undesirable! And yet the essence of the proclamations is a command. They are not permissive but imperative. The people might not be ready, but that made no difference. If any of them failed, it was a default. The right to vote was not a privilege, but a duty. The white men who were loyal and would take the oath must reconstruct their governments at all events. It is idle to say, therefore, that this is a mere indulgence to their prayers. It went in advance of the wishes of the people, and this is the construction placed upon it by the highest intelligences of the South.

And now as to the way in which the power claimed by the Executive has been exercised. If the function were a purely executive one, it could not go, of course, beyond the mere permission for the assemblage of conventions, and the pledge of protection to citizen in the exercise of this privilege. To favor classes—to proclaim that this or that citizen should not be allowed to vote, was something more than an executive act. In the case of a civil dissolution and the absence of all government, such as the proclamations admit, all were, of course, remitted to that natural equality which is recognized in the Declaration of Independence, and had only been suspended by force of the civil institutions which had then ceased to exist. The right of the negro, whether previously bond or free, was in that condition of things, as perfect as that of the white man, and the latter had no more right to say to the former that he should not vote than the former had to hold the same language to him. All privileges of caste or complexion that existed under their old constitutions were gone along with the constitutions themselves. And this is in accordance with the doctrine everywhere received throughout this nation, where all limitations upon this right, except those which depend on condition only, are the results of express enactment. It was no question, therefore, of grace or favor or indulgence, and it cannot, of course, be said in excuse for the prohibition, that it was not competent for the Executive to confer the privilege on this particular class. It was not his to confer on anybody, either white or black. If he had left the election to the citizens who owed allegiance, paid taxes, and were subject to bear arms, they must have voted without distinction of color. The only question was, not whether he could confer it, but whether he could take it away. He has taken it away from others; from all who were not qualified under the old constitution, and from all who are disloyal, or who refuse to take oath to support the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery. The old governments, with their black codes, which were the fruitful nurseries of treasonable sentiment, and have destroyed themselves, by hurrying their people into the rebellion, are allowed to furnish the rule and standard of electoral fitness, on the hypothesis that there is something left of them that still lives, like the tail of a defunct reptile after the very life has been crushed out of its body, and are only to undergo alteration and repair at the hands of the same cunning workmen, who had destroyed their machinery altogether. It is the same class precisely that is to renovate the work. True, it is with the condition of loyalty, and a new oath, superadded. But what are these? Who are the loyal? Not certainly those who committed treason against the nation by waging war against it, or giving aid and counsel to its enemies? But if they are excluded who are the voters, when the only class that proved true to its allegiance is precisely the one which was excluded under the old *regime*, that it is now sought to restore? How many of the original voters, beyond those who were driven into exile, have stood by the old flag in the hour of our trial? Was it a majority—was it even a tithe? Can there be as many such men found as would have saved Sodom from destruction? We know that there cannot, because we know that they would not have been tolerated on southern soil. We know it, too, from the declaration of the Governor of Virginia, that unless the law that disfranchised the traitors only from January, 1864, was repealed, there would not be men enough left to organize the State. And it is seriously proposed that the power of erecting governments, in order to enable these States to resume their places in the Union, shall be vested in a score of men out of a population counting by millions? But how is the question of loyalty to be determined? Not by the oath, because that is merely cumulative, and is not offered either as a test, or by way of purgation for past offenses. If as a test, the word might as well have been omitted altogether. How then? Is there a virtue in the amnesty which works not only oblivion for the past, but converts a pardoned traitor into a loyal man? Is it by judgment of law on conviction of crime? Is it by attainder on proclamation by the Executive? Is it by trial *in pais* or by compurgators at the hustings? If the old constitutions are still in force, either by construction of law or by virtue of the proclamations, the exclusion even of those who may be impeached of disloyalty looks amazingly like the forfeiture of a legal franchise, without judgment and without law, and is too high a power to be exercised by any other than the sovereign.

But there is another condition superadded by way of abridgement of the right; and that is the exaction, even from the loyal, of the oath to support the proclamations and laws relating to slavery. No friend of the country will of course object to any wholesome limitations upon the privilege; but if it was not competent to the President, not to confer, but only to permit it to the black man, what authority was there to limit it in this way to the white man? Neither the Constitution of the United States nor that of any of the States has ever required an oath of this sort from the voter. If he could impose this, what was there to prevent him from swearing them to the observance of all acts of Congress and all proclamations, or requiring them to swear that they had never given any aid or countenance to the rebellion? If he could disfranchise the unconvicted traitor, what was there to prevent him from enfranchising the loyal man who has become free? But what is the security which it furnishes? How long is the obligation to endure? Did it bind the members of the conventions? And if these bodies have defined the qualification in a different way, are the voters now free?

The programme is in effect to recommit these governments to the hands of the very men who hurried them into the rebellion, upon the sole condition of a new obligation of fealty, after having just broken a previous one, and to abandon the field to the conquered as soon as it is won! Was ever such a *denouement* to such a drama? But is there anybody in the loyal States who is willing to release all the securities, all the rights and advantages acquired by the war, and prescribe no terms to those whose lips have just been dyed with perjury, and whose hands are still dripping with the blood of our butchered sons, except a renewal of their already broken vows, which they will make voluntarily, and then claim to have no binding force because they have been made under a sort of duress, on the ethics taught by a distinguished casuist of Maryland? What kind of a test is this for a statesman? Would any rational Government on earth be content with such a caution? Who does not know its utter worthlessness? What is it but the flaxen tie that bound the wrists of the Hebrew champion? What is its value, in view of the events of the rebellion, that have now passed into history? How is our past experience? Have these people ever kept faith with us? Did it hold any of the rebel leaders who filled employments either civil or military under the Federal Government, or under those of the revolting States? Was not perjury exalted into honor of the highest chivalric type; children taught by their own southern mothers that they were under no obligation to keep faith with Yankees, and that they might swear and forswear themselves again and again, to save their persons or their property; and the very highest species of the *crimen falsi* canonized even by the tender and admiring regards of northern Generals and northern statesmen? It may be safely assumed, as a general proposition, that those who were most forward to abjure their sworn allegiance here, will be the first to violate their new made vows, by swearing themselves back again into legislative honors and governmental favors. But will you consent to turn over the few Union white men, and your thousands of faithful allies among the blacks, to the tender mercies of these unconverted and unrepentant rebels, and bring them back again into these halls on pledges of fidelity that amount at last to no more than an engagement not to repeat an experiment against which you will now want no other security than the recollection of your power? If you are wise you will not be content with any assurances that are either purchased by interest or extorted by necessity. You will render it impossible for them deceive you again, by refusing to trust them until they shall have re-established their title to your confidence. Security is more important to you than punishment, ay, even than the demands of justice. Others may do as they please, but as for me, I must beg to be excused from giving my faith to these new-fledged proselytes, these unbaptized renegades, until they have stripped to the skin and bathed themselves thoroughly in the waters of regeneration.

But, supposing this guarantee be a merely Executive function, how does the manner of performance square with the object sought to be attained. The obligation is to assure a government that shall be republican. The meaning of this is that it shall be a government of the people. The process adopted, in direct contravention of the principles of the message, is to lodge the power in the hands of a privileged class, the same that held it before, distinguishable only by the accident of color, along with a disloyalty to the Union that was almost universal, and composing, in some instances, a majority of the whole population. Does this look like a fulfillment of the obligation, or even squint in that direction? The form, it is true, may be republican, because it looks to representation by election. But that is not the test. If it were, every constitutional monarchy in Europe might be brought within the category. It is the distinction of classes, the permanent limitation of the right of suffrage to a favored few, that makes the difference between the aristocratic and republican forms, and there is no other. In this case the right is confined to the loyal white man who will take the oath. This, however, if not an oligarchy or government of the few, is at least an aristocracy or government of classes, and furnishes a perfect exemplification of just that species of legislation which is so earnestly reprobated in those passages of the message where the President informs us that "this government springs from and was made for the people;" that "it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance against the establishment of inequalities;" that "monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation are contrary to the genius of a free Government, and ought not to be allowed;" that "here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies," and that we shall "fulfill our duties as legislators by according equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none." If I have found occasion to commend his practice at the expense of his theory upon the question of State sinlessness and State immortality, subscribing as I do most heartily to these axioms of political science, I shall feel myself compelled to adjust the account by following his advise in opposition to his practice here. "Class legislation" and "special privileges" of a sovereign character, are the distinguishing features of his plan, and it is, therefore, by the erection of an aristocracy that the guarantee of a republic is to be made good!

Whether these States be in the Union or not, it is conceded by the Executive, in the effort to provide them with republican governments, that they are now without them; and this, I suppose, for the reason that they have no governments at all. The same result, however, would have followed from the change in the condition of the slave. A Government that not only denies to a majority, or even a large portion of its free citizens, the privilege of any share in its administration, but rejects their testimony as witnesses, interdicts to them the acquisition of knowledge, or refuses the advantages of the marital relation, is not republican, and the men who have made these laws, and insist on maintaining them now, will never make it so. Mr. Burke remarks that, taking the State to mean "the whole commonwealth, with all its orders, and the rights appertaining to each," "to be *under* the State, but not the State itself, or any part of it—that is, to be nothing at all in the Commonwealth, is a condition of civil servitude by the very force of the definition. *Servorum non est respublica* is a very old and a very true maxim. The servitude that makes men subject to a State without being citizens may be more or less tolerable from any circumstances, but these circumstances do not alter the nature of the thing." And this he regards as a modified form of slavery; while "the exclusion of whole classes of men from the higher or ruling part of the Commonwealth, as in the case where a hereditary nobility possesses the exclusive rule, is only held to imply a lower and degraded state of citizenship. But even there it is only the office, and not the franchise, that is denied to the subject."

"Our constitution," he continues, "was not made for great, general, or prospective exclusions. Sooner or later it will destroy them, or they will destroy the constitution. In our constitution there has always been a difference between a franchise and an office, and between the capacity for the one and for the other. Franchises are supposed to belong to the subject as a subject, and not as a member of the governing part of the State. The policy of the Government has considered them as things very different; for when Parliament excluded by the test acts Protestant dissenters from all civil and military employment, they never touched their right of voting for members of Parliament, or sitting in either House"—both these being treated as franchises, of which the subject could not be deprived. In a republic, however, there is no proper distinction between the governing part and the subject, and the office, of course, would stand on the same ground as the franchise.

An American statesman of the present day would say, perhaps, that the elective franchise, the most important of them all, is not the property of the citizen, because it is not a natural right, but a political one. I have heard such language here, even on this side of the House, again and again. I am too dull to comprehend the distinction. I take it that all governmental agencies, all political contrivances and privileges, are but the machinery for the protection of the great natural rights of humanity, which protection is admitted by the Declaration itself to be the only legitimate object of all government. Why are our institutions free? Because they allow to you and me the privilege of governing ourselves. Why am I a freeman? For no other reason than because I am armed with the ballot for my own protection as a citizen. Strip me of that and I am at your mercy. You may deal gently with me, it is true, and so might the Sultan of Turkey, but that makes no difference. I am still the slave of your caprice, and my rights and happiness may depend, like your temper, on the state of your digestion. You may designate this franchise by what name you please, but you cannot refine it away by verbal distinctions or scholastic subtleties, by calling it political or giving to it any other nomenclature. You might as well deny me all the rights of a citizen, because they are all political, as deny me that one—the most important of them all—which is essential to the protection of the residue. Nor can you pilfer it from me by the jugglery of assigning to it the distinction of a prerogative or privilege. I know no prerogatives here, and no privileges that are not, or at least, ought not to be common to us all. The message itself reprobates a subterfuge like this when it asserts the great republican idea of "equal rights for all, special privileges to none." No: you must either settle the principle that this is the white man's Government alone, or you must share all your political rights with men of all complexions who inhabit among you. The Democrats, *par excellence*, who love slavery for its own sake, and do not of course favor the doctrines of either liberty or equality as to the black man, accept the alternative that this is a white man's government—as does the President himself in his one sided argument with the dusky committee that waited on him a day or two ago, when he declines to answer as to South Carolina, assumes that they are not a portion of the people, and advises them to emigrate from the country which he had previously declared to be their own—and are therefore consistent and logical in denying the suffrage to the negro, as they are in favoring the policy that ignores the war and seeks to rehabilitate the aristocracy of the South. I wish I could say as much for the Union party as a whole on this floor, Gentlemen of that faith are without apology when they agree with them in either.

The proclamation has made the negro nominally free. He counts in the representation. He pays taxes, and must bear arms if necessary, and he has done it. No sensible man now pretends to doubt that he is a citizen, or can doubt it in view of these considerations. The interference of the Executive is put expressly on the ground of the obligation of the national authority to secure a republican form of government to each of the States. To effect this, it is essential that a majority should be allowed to enjoy the political right of governing, and that all should share alike in its direction. To put any class under the State, would be to deprive them of the rights of citizens, and to reduce them, in the words of the authority just cited, to a state of civil servitude. It is essential, moreover, that it should rest, in the language of the Declaration, on "the consent of the governed." An establishment that does not conform to these principles is not republican, whether the power be lodged with the *oligoi*, or the *aristoi*. No matter as to its forms. We are not to be cheated by appearances or names. It was something more than mere form that the Constitution intended to secure. And yet the process here ignores all these things and rests either upon the dimmest perceptions of free government, or upon the southern theory that the negro is not a man, or that this Government was only intended for white men. If the proposition were to exclude all men of Celtic blood, what a sensation would it not produce among the Democracy? If the difference, however, is only against the African, consistency would require that he should also be excluded from the enumeration hereafter. With the end of the "divine institution," the three-fifths clause, which stipulates for a representation, not of or for him, who was not then a man, but for his master, has ceased to operate. If the freed slave is now a citizen, he has a right to all the privileges, as he is confessedly subject to all the duties which that relation involves. If, instead of rising from the fractional value to that of an integer, he is no longer a member of the State, he must cease to owe any other than a domiciliary allegiance, and the idea of a representation founded on his existence here, must be exploded forever. And from this dilemma there is no escape. If he is a citizen, the elective franchise is his right. If he is not, representation on that basis is logically inadmissable.

The effect of the oligarchic process is to reinstate the governing class as it was before, without any check upon it. This we cannot afford to do. There is, fortunately for us, a loyal element among them that has helped us to bring them back, and may be used to keep the peace, not by either arming or disarming it, but by the restoration of a mere right, which is essential to its protection as well as our own. It is a happy circumstance that the measure of security required by the people of the loyal States is precisely that which the Constitution has imposed on us as a duty. The obligation is to guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government. If "the whole Commonwealth, comprehending all its orders, with the privileges belonging to each," is not republican, we are bound to make it so, and are endowed by the Constitution with all the powers necessary for that purpose. But how are these powers to be exercised? Not by the President, because he cannot prescribe the terms. Not by a mere refusal on the part of Congress to admit, because that would be a refusal to perform, but by an act of legislation which it will be only the duty of the President to enforce. It is a narrow view of this duty which gives to it a merely negative character, such as to put down a usurpation, or drive out a tyrannical majority. There is a positive obligation to *warrant* or make sure to all the people, a republican form of government; and here is the power that has been sought for so diligently under the law of war, to deal with the conquered territories in such a way as to secure to all their loyal people the rights to which they would be entitled under a republican form of government, and to protect the Union itself from all future disturbance. These States are without governments of any sort—those which existed and were disloyal having been overthrown. It is our constitutional duty to supply them with new ones of a republican character, and provide that none other shall be erected. If their black population—if a majority of their loyal inhabitants—nay, if a mere minority demand the fulfillment of this guarantee, by insisting that we shall provide them with a government that shall admit them to the rights of citizenship, and be at least partly within their own control, we cannot evade the performance by the plea of a want of constitutional power. The declaration of the duty gives it to us, with all the incidental means. That duty is not denied; but we have wielded the sword so long to enforce the law, that many people have come to the conclusion that there is no other weapon for such a case, when in point of fact, it is clearly inadequate to this part of the work, and the power of the Legislature is the only one that can successfully accomplish it. It is undoubtedly in accordance with our practice, as it is with the spirit of our institutions, that it be left to the people themselves, in the first place, to be performed by them in that condition of freedom which our arms have given them. But if they will not do this of their accord—if the class that has been accustomed to rule, will insist on holding the rein and denying to their fellows, even to a respectable minority of them, the rightful privilege of citizens under a republic, I know no possible way of meeting the case but by interposing ourselves and prescribing a fundamental law for the occasion. It will not be enough, as I have already remarked, to refuse the Congressmen who may apply on terms that are inadmissable to us. That would be only a denial of justice to the disfranchised which might prove indefinite, instead of the fulfillment of an admitted obligation. If there be any limitation of the right of suffrage it must come from the supreme authority, which is here. There is no power elsewhere, and certainly none in a society that is yet in a state of chaos, formless and void, and with nothing but darkness brooding over it. That authority, it is true, might well disfranchise individuals, such as the traitors themselves, for an enormous crime, which showed that they could not be safely trusted with so important a function. It could not, however, proscribe a whole class, comprising a majority of the loyal people, all native to the soil, and impeached of no crime, merely because they had black skins or wooly hair, without violating the essential principles of republicanism, and laying the foundations of an aristocratic government. No argument could defend it, except on the judicial hypothesis that the race so excluded had no rights at all that a white man was bound to respect, which would be fatal, of course, as already shown, to the whole principle of representation as applied to it. But this hypothesis has no foundation in our early history or practice. The founders of this Government never dreamed of such a distinction. The great charter of our fathers had before affirmed the equality of all men. It was not race, nor color, but condition, that created the constitutional disability. The slave, of course, could not, in the nature of things, be admitted to the privileges of a citizen, because that would have been inconsistent with his condition. Everybody else was counted, except the Indian who paid no taxes—an incarnation, by the way, of the revolutionary formula, stereotyped on the hearts of the colonists, that condensed the causes of their struggle into two memorable and mighty words. The notion that a taint of African blood, or any diversity of complexion, was a disqualifying feature, is a purely modern invention, which is but the growth of that barbarous and unnatural system that has debauched the moral sentiment, and left in many minds only the feeblest conceptions of rational freedom. The free negro voted originally almost everywhere. It was a consequence only of his unquestioned citizenship. To admit him, it did not require a special grant by the insertion of the word "black" in any republican constitution. To exclude him it did require the insertion of the word "white." The only color that the framers of the Constitution seem to have ostracized is the red. But even here it excepted the taxpayer, and was not by a designation of race. They had sense enough to know that a principle of exclusion resting on so uncertain a basis as color, would be unfitted for any constitution.

Apart, however, from the consideration already stated, there are special reasons in the present case for insisting that the guarantee shall be fulfilled in good faith; and these are, to recompense the black man for his unwavering loyalty in the hour of trial, to afford him the means of self-protection in the enjoyment of the rights he has so richly earned, and if these are not enough, to protect ourselves against any future disturbance from the same arrogant and presumptuous class which has just been chastised into a decent respect for ourselves and a reluctant submission to our laws.

We began the war by repelling the black man and returning him to his master; by doing everything, in short, to alienate him from ourselves, and prove to him that he had nothing to expect from us; and this was called statesmanship! If ever a people deserved to be chastised it was ourselves, for the ineffable baseness and fatuity which refused the aid of the negro, and sent a hundred thousand white men to die, rather than wound the pride, or harm the property of an enemy! We failed to drive him from our support even by the unkindest usage. When we plunged within the storm-cloud that overhung the South, and concealed everything from outside view, we were not long in discovering that the white skin was everywhere synonymous with the traitor heart, and that wherever we could meet a black man we were sure to find a friend. He took our soldier by the hand, led him through the outposts, pointed out the secret path, traveled with him by night, shared his last crust with him, and baffled the blood-hounds that were on his track. As the war progressed, we began to find that with such an auxiliary against us, success was impossible. We made him free. But still we could not lift him into the position of a soldier, which was a privilege of caste in ancient times. People who foresaw that the step was an easy one from the soldier to the citizen—themselves of craven hearts and more slaves than he—insisted that he was like his detractors, loved his chains, and was a coward by instinct, and that the white soldier was a fool, who would throw down his arms if you sent him an auxiliary whose skin was not quite as fair as his own. You listened and believed. But by and by, impelled by necessity, you allowed your brave and right thinking Secretary of War to arm him quietly. You rather winked at than encouraged it; and before long the truth blazed upon you from the trenches of Port Hudson that the black was in your ranks. He has now added to the title that God Almighty gave him, a claim upon your gratitude. How do you propose to pay it?

Nothing is clearer than that you have made the privilege of the ballot necessary for his protection, by making him nominally free, and using him to put down the rebellion of his master. That master will not soon forget the infidelity of the slave on whom he relied, or the humiliation that the proud chivalry has suffered at the hands of its own born thralls. Even the bond of interest that compelled him to treat that slave with kindness, because he was his money, is now broken. Unable to wreak his baffled vengeance upon you, he longs to pay back the debt he owes you, by visiting his impotent malice upon the humble instrument of your triumph, and proving to the world the truth of what he has so often told it, that you have made his condition worse by elevating him to freedom. He begs you to withdraw your black troops. He wishes to be relieved from your authority by being allowed to resume his place in the Union which he hates. For this he is willing to recognize the results of the war in the nominal emancipation of the slave, if you will leave him subject to his authority, without rights of citizenship and without any security for the practical enjoyment of the liberty you have given him. He can afford to make this offer, and others which the Executive hails as unexpected evidence of progress—because he cannot help it. The only surprise to me is that on such an invitation the whole South did not rush incontinently into the executive embrace. But will you accept it? If you do, what is your gift of freedom to the black man? It is but "the Dead sea fruit that tempts the eye but turns to ashes on the lips." What will you have done for "the ward of the Republic," as he was characterized by our generous and noble-minded martyr President, if he is to pass into the condition of a Pariah, and to accept just such terms as his humbled and exasperated master may impose on him? You will only have mocked him with the mirage of liberty to make his condition ten-fold worse than it was before. Is this the fulfillment of our plighted faith? Was it your purpose only "to keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope?" It was the very refinement of cruelty to have inspired such hopes, only to disappoint them. Better, far better, have left the miserable victim of your guile to the slavery in which you found him, content, perhaps, with his condition, and dreaming of no change, than thus to lift him from the earth, only to dash him down again under the feet of his oppressor. Better for yourselves, too, for your present credit and your future fame, if you had declined his services altogether. The world, in that case, would only have regarded us as fools. It will not justly point its finger of scorn at the Government which was capable of the meanness of turning its back on the benefactor to whom it appealed, and appealed successfully, in the hour of its sore distress. What is this but trusting the lamb to the vulture? Will the governing class, to whose tender mercies you are expected to turn him over, because they understand his nature and his interests better than than you do, ever suffer him to rise from his degraded condition? What is your experience already on this point? What earnest, what foretaste, what assurances do these men give you of future reformation, even now that the motives for good behavior are so exigent and overwhelming? The condition of the black man as a slave disqualified him as a witness against the master race, who were thus practically in the exercise of a power that placed his person and his life at the mercy of his paler brother. He is now free. Without this privilege he has no rights that a white man can be compelled to respect. It is essential to his security. No court within the wide area of civilization would exclude him or any other man from the witness stand on the ground of race or color. If admitted, and untruthful, as they insist he is, his credibility is still a question for a jury of white men. And yet with this advantage, this badge of servitude is still insisted on, and instead of closing the courts of justice—if they deserve that name, where evidence is excluded on system, and the tribunal of a Turkish cadi would be shamed—the Federal Government submits to the humiliating necessity of withdrawing all controversies, wherever the rights of a negro are involved—ignoring those wherein his testimony might be required between white men—within a special jurisdiction of its own, while it allows these people to make constitutions, just to enable them to escape its power, and do their own will in such particulars as these, as though they were really free of our rule and could be safely trusted with the performance of such a work? But how is it in regard to the marital relation, with all its incidents? How as to education and preparation for the ballot? Have the schools been thrown open to him? Is he free to work on his own terms, to acquire property, to go about wherever his interests or inclination may lead him, and to seek employment at such wages as he can fairly earn or is he still subject to condemnation as a vagrant, and sale or apprenticeship for fines and jail fees? What says the official report of General Schurz, the result of a long and extended tour, which is so mysteriously ignored, while in the face of its authentic and overwhelming testimony the President is relinquishing our blood-bought conquests to the enemy without even taking the advice of Congress, though now sitting at the capital, and proving the tranquillity of the South by the result of a five days' sojourn in three of its principal towns, which developed the fact that black troops could not be employed to advantage because it would be necessary to accumulate them in large bodies for their own protection? How is it in Mississippi, where the local militia are already stripping the negro of the arms purchased from you as cherished heir-looms, dear memorials, consecrated by the war of liberty, and stained, perhaps, with their own blood, spilt in your own defense, or with the blood of the discomfited barbarians who are now so valorously disarming them? How is it in Tennessee? How in Virginia? It is not the overthrow of the rebellion, but of the abolitionists of the north, that constitutes the inspiring and exultant theme of the Speaker of its House of Delegates. He thanks God that Virginia can still trample on the rights of the black man, because, as he thinks—and as the Executive thinks of all these States—she has never been out of the Union. How, then, is the condition of the negro improved by emancipation, under a policy that cuts him off from the enjoyment of all protection in person or property, and is intended obviously to keep him in the bonds of servitude, and to prove to the world that the real victory is theirs, and that your boon of freedom was only a cheat and a delusion? What is there to prevent the re-enactment of the whole black code in any of these States as soon as they shall have been relieved from our control by readmission into the Union upon the terms of the Executive? If you object—ay, even to the imprisonment of a northern seaman—you will be told as formerly that these are matters of State regulation only. Will you appeal to the Courts, or send ambassadors to Charleston to negotiate an amicable submission? They will set your Courts at defiance, and drive you out with scorn and contumely, as they did before, and the Democracy of the North will clap their hands and exult over your discomfiture. Is the peace of the country to be secured in this way? You have carried the cup of freedom to the lips of the black man, and he has drunk of it. If you would make of him a peaceful citizen, and an obedient member of the State, you must protect him in the enjoyment of the liberty you have given him. To do this it is only necessary to invest him with the defensive armor of the ballot. That will secure to him the consideration of the white man. That will make it the interest of the superior classes to cultivate him. That will educate him into an intelligent acquaintance with his duties. That will secure peace and harmony to the land. The black man has shown himself to be as docile, gentle, and humane as he has approved himself loyal and brave. He will make a valuable citizen if fairly dealt with. But remember! he is a man who has tasted liberty, and felt the glow of an unaccustomed manhood, as his pulse danced with a new inspiration when he looked up at the folds of your starry banner on the perilous edge of the battle. Beware how you allow these men, who have never yet learned, and never will learn anything to trample on him now. The policy foreshadowed in the proclamations will make only a discontented people. It is the slogan of battle—the herald's denouncement of that war of races, which is so strangely apprehended by those who urge the very opposite policy to heal up a war of sections. It is the preparation for these deluded people of a future, before which even the savage horrors of their own revolt may pale. The kindred policy that ruled our councils in the same interest for two long years—as it seems to rule them now—proved fatal to the system it was intended to serve by making its preservation impossible. It may be that God Almighty intends to finish His great work by giving a farther rein to the infernal spirit that precipitated these madmen into the revolt that melted the chains of their slaves. Let us see to it that we be not called upon to repress the outbreak of nature, by drawing our own swords hereafter upon our faithful allies in the war of freedom. We can prevent this now—and will if we are wise—by a mere act of justice that is simple and reasonable, and will trench on no man's rights, while it will extend the area of freedom by popularizing these governments and bringing them at once to the republican standard of the Constitution. That act is demanded by considerations of the highest wisdom, as well as of the strictest justice. It were a foul shame to refuse it, and a fouler still to add to that refusal the future possible infamy of turning our own arms, at the call of these delinquents, upon the trusty auxiliaries who have assisted in subduing them, when the tyranny of their oppressors and the instinctive yearnings of humanity, may drive them to resistance. I should blush for my country, and weep for it, too, if it was capable of an atrocity so unutterably base.

(CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.)

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BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), making the capital fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000.)

Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1866.

When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by a payment of twenty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent; but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase to the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash. (ja27:2wd&wT) M. M. MURRY, Cash'r

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First night of the engagement of the popular American Actress,

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MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 19th, will be presented

OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,

To conclude with the Irish Drama, entitled

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The Manageress takes great pleasure in announcing to the public that she has secured the services, for six nights, of the eminent actress,

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Also of the talented young Comedian,

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MONDAY EVENING, will be presented the fine old Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

To conclude with the roaring Farce of

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RAILROADS.

1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M. stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona* at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; [Bellefonte, 10:32 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:19 P. M.;] Harrisburg, †1:00 P. M.; Baltimore,‡ 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:35 P. M.; Philadelphia, ‡5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,† at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg,‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations: Altoona,‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS¶—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:35 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,† 12:30 P. M.; New York,† via Allentown, 3:48 P. M.; Philadelphia,† 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
¶Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

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At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains will run follows, viz:

Leaves Pittsburgh.	For Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P.
Express	2:45 P. M.		5:05 P. M
Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M

For Newcastle and Erie....6:40 A. M.

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—1:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M., 6: P. M., 9:00 P. M.

C. & P. R. R.—11:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9:30 P

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Allegheny for

NEW BRIGHTON—9:00 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 4:20 P and 5:40 P. M.

ROCHESTER—2:05 P. M.

NEW CASTLE—3:50 P. M.

ECONOMY—10:30 P. M.

WELLSVILLE—3:50 P. M.

Returning, arrive at Allegheny

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—7:30 A. M., A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:50 P. M. and 12:20 A.

C. & P. R. R—10:00 A. M.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent,
Allegheny City
no20 F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE
VIA STEUBENVILLE.

TO COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVIL
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUI

And all the principal Cities
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,

Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 P. M
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:55 A.
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:00 "	10:10 A.

S. F. SCULL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Steubenville, O.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,

The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsb'gh
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express, " "	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom'n	11:00 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Second " "	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second "	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
oc27-1y W. B. TOUT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 3:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at 7:50 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 8:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Kiskiminetas at 3:55 P. M.

ja31 F. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

SEWING MACHINES.

SHAW & CLARK'S

SEWING MACHINES.

40 Machines

SOLD IN TWO DAYS.

Are manufactured without any complicated machinery, and therefore are not liable to get out of repair, and are perfectly adapted for every description of Family Sewing and Tailoring. We do not class our Machines with cheap machines, as we have taken off Patentee prices. We refer to the following persons as reference:

Mr. A. AIKEN, No. 166 Fourth street; Mr. VANDER NAILLEN, No. 233 Webster street; Mr. J. DOLAN, No. 42 Colwell street; Mr. J. SCOFIELD, No. 19 Second street, Allegheny City. We have others that that we can refer to. All of our Machines are warranted five years. AGENTS WANTED.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
112 Grant street, near Fifth,
no10:3mood PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.

First premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.

First premium for best manufacturing Machine Ohio State Fair.

First premium for best Manufacturing Machine Michigan State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Wisconsin State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Buck County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine Bucks County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Machine for all purposes, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First premium for best Manufacturing Machine, Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

oc27:eodME No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,

ALL THE MACHINES IN THE WORLD COMPETING

Warranted for Three Years.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO

WM. SUMNER & CO., Gen'l Agts.

27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

ja30

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or underfeed. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given to Agents. Enclose stamp and address
PAGE BROTHERS,
ja112wdM&4twF Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

THE ALLIANCE

HARDWARE STORE

FOR SALE.

Desiring to engage in other business, we now offer for sale the entire

Stock, Good Will and Fixtures

Of the HARDWARE BUSINESS, IN ALLIANCE, Stark county, Ohio.

THE BUILDING IS ALSO OFFERED FOR SALE.

The town is pleasantly situated at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroads, and is rapidly increasing in size and importance.

The Hardware business has yearly increased with the improvement of the town and country, until the trade is now large and well established. There is no other Hardware Store in the place.

WRIGHT & PENNOCK.

fe16:3tdM

FOR SALE.---A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a flag stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Taggs Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 500 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 350 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared, and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple archard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 188 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se23 No. 164 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This stratum of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. fe2:tf

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Will be sold cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar resources, and an equal distance from the city, 162 acres, underlaid with the best coal. There are two beds of limestone, one suitable for a flux in the blast furnace, the other building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two farms, 81 acres each, with dwelling houses, barns, stables, fruit orchards, &c. The coal is of the very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the farms lying close to the town of Mansfield, and by the Washington Pike 4 miles from Jones' Ferry.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe8 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city.

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES,

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.

Also, about Eighty Acres of COAL, without the Surface, abjoining the above.

Also, two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 140 acres and 125 acres.

For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM WARD.
(Opposite the Cathedral,)
fe13 No. 110 Grant street.

FOR SALE--A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon sheds and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of the very best river bottom. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja16:tf

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND LOT.—I have at private sale a 3 story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate at No. 30 Wayne street, near Penn street, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on Second, and 3 on third floor, with gas in every room; New Shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22½ by 80 feet.

Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.

jy7 T. A. McCLELLAND. Auct'r.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A double two-story Brick House, with back building, containing 12 rooms and finished attic, bath-room, water closet, furnace heating the whole house, marble mantles, all in fresh repair, occupying a lot 75 by 210 feet feet on Bidwell street, near Western avenue, on the line of the horse railway, in Allegheny City. Stable and carriage house on the lot. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe17 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

DWELLING HOUSES, ETC., FOR RENT.—A Brick House of four rooms, yard and cellar, near Smithfield street, on Virgin alley; No. 79 Chatham street, two-story Frame House, of hall and five rooms, cellar and yard; Dwelling House on corner of Reed and Crawford streets; Dwelling House and five acres of ground near Manchester; 3 rooms at corner of Grant and Diamond sts., suitable for offices; large Cellar on Water street, near Ferry street; two-story Frame House, with large lot, on Mount Washington. Apply to
fe14 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale. Posession April 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ja30:tf B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP--14 acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny Co., Pa., on the Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a Frame House with 7 rooms and hall, frame stable, spring house, a good Orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information enquire of
G. H. TOWER,
ja20;1mM Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth st.

DON'T PAY RENT, but call and purchase a very cheap lot in the village of Mount Washington, build yourself a house, become a landlord, save your money, and invest in those 14 valuable lots which I am authorized to sell on very easy terms. For further particulars enquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ja31:tf No. 164 Fourth Street.

DWELLING TO LET—A 2-story double Brick Dwelling House, corner of Ridge and Tremont streets, Allegheny, lately the property of the Bowen Estate, recently completely repaired by the present owner, occupying spacious and highly cultivated grounds; contains 8 large rooms.
Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe14 57 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

ALLEGHENY DWELLING FOR SALE.—A two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 291 NORTH AVENUE, near James street, (North side of the North Common,) containing six rooms and finished attic; gas throughout, and water and range in kitchen, Lot 43 by 80. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe13 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—160 acres of first-rate Land, situated in Texas county, Missouri. This tract was located in 1860, and selected with great care for a friend. Will sell the whole for $160. Apply soon.

ALSO, that neat Country Seat, three acres, full of choice fruit, good house, barn, &c.; 3 miles from the city. Price $3,000. B. McLAIN & CO.,
ja31 Real Estate Broker, 102 Fourth street.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THAT DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 15 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with 1¾ acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good neighborhood, stable and carriage house. Apply soon to
ja23 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE--155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja20:tf

WHY PAY A HIGH RENT when you can purchase a good Dwelling House and Lot of Ground for $2,400, pleasantly situated on Webster street, Allegheny City. at the corner of North alley; a porch, hall, six rooms and cellar. Possession April 1st.
fe16 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE THAT neat two story Brick Dwelling on River Avenue; lot 22 by 190; house arranged with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen and four bed rooms; yard neatly fenced and full of shrubbery. Apply to (fe13) B. McLAIN & CO.

WAREHOUSE TO LET.—That substantially built and centrally located WAREHOUSE, No. 102 Third street, from April 1st. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe16 57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of
G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth Street,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom	7:55 a m
Phil'a Express	3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom	8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom	10:35 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Pitt&Erie Mail	12:25 p m
1st Wall Accom	5:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom	1:50 p m
3d " "	6:05 p m	Phil'a Express	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n	10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom	6:25 p m
1d " "	3:00 p m	Altoona Accom.	
		& Knight Train	01:50 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:50 a m	Fast Line	:20 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	:35 p m
Express	:20 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	a m	Express	2:03 a m
Express	:58 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Express	2:58 p m	Express	3:23 p m
Mail	7:13 a m	Mail	6:13 p m
Wheeling Exp's	5:18 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 4:20 p.m., and 5:40 p.m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:23 a m	Express	3:58 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Mail	6:23 a m	Express	2:28 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4:40p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:05 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	8:50 a m
1d "	6:15 a m	2d "	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	5:10 p m	Mail	6:10 m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.		Departs.	
No. 40 Express Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.	7:48 p m	No. 27 Express	6:53 a m

Brownsville Boat---Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.		Departs.	
m	4:00 p m	8:09 a m	6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
5¾ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage---No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
5¼ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage---Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2¼ p. m.	6:00 a. m

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

410 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:lyd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Officers of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania for the Year Ending December 31st, 1865.

We have before us the twelfth annual report of the officers of the House of refuge for Western Pennsylvania from which we glean the following interesting facts. Joseph Pennock, Esq., President of the Board, his the report says: From the reports of the Assistant Superintendent and Principal of the boys school, and that of the Principal of the girls school, will be learned the intellectual condition, and classification of the pupils. He says the system of discipline adopted, which has now been in operation for nearly three years, has been found to be eminently practicable, and has proved highly beneficial, having already wrought a complete revolution in the feelings of the inmates. Old customs and vicious habits which formerly prevailed, and which rendered the situation of teacher so disagreeable, are now things of the past.

The physician reports six boys having died during the months of March and September. These boys were all invalids when admitted, inheriting scrofula and consumption from their parents. Every effort was made to restore them to health and to prolong their lives, but all proved unavailing. For the last six months the health of the children has been remarkably good.

The entire separation of the younger and less vicious of the girls from those older in years and more hardened in crime, having been found to meet the hopes and expectations of the Board, in the reformation of so many of these little ones, it was determined to provide a "Home" for the younger boys also. The adjoining property, known as the Algeo House, and now the property of the Refuge, has, at considerable expense, been fitted up and prepared for this purpose. The building is now ready to be occupied, and the Managers anticipate the same happy results which have been effected in the reformation of the girls.

The House of Refuge has for its great object the reformation of misguided and depraved youth; by giving employment to the idle, instruction to the ignorant, relief and consolation to the wretched and miserable, encouragement to the penitent, and to inculcate sound, moral and religious principles.

Homes for the reformed have been carefully selected and provided, such as it is believed will tend to strengthen and confirm the good principles inculcated. The financial interests have been carefully watched over, and the monetary credit of the institution sustained.

In closing his report, President Pennock says: "It was deemed absolutely necessary for the comfort and safety of the officers and inmates, to erect a building on the bank of the river for an engine and boiler house for the purpose of heating the main building and Algeo House—this has been completed at a cost of upwards of seventeen thousand dollars, for which no appropriation has been made. The amount appropriated by the State for salaries, improvements and repairs has been found insufficient, owing to the continued high price of materials and labor. Nearly seven thousand dollars will be required to complete these repairs and improvements.

"We look to our Heavenly Father for his blessing upon our efforts to reclaim these youthful wanderers. To Him we commit the care and keeping of these children, trusting that He will guide and direct us in the adoption of such measures and the use of such means as will make the Refuge a greater blessing, so that many more may be restored to their friends and society, clothed in their right mind, and fitted for usefulness in this life and the enjoyment of His holy presence in heaven."

From the report of Joshua Hanna, Treasurer, we learn that from Dec. 31st, 1864, to Dec. 30th, 1865, he received and disbursed the sum of $97,200 50.

Mr. R. N. Avery, Superintendent, makes an elaborate and interesting report, from which we gather the following facts: On the 27th Dec., 1864, there were 266 inmates in the Refuge, and on the 26th of Dec., 1865, 234. Of those received for 1865, the following were the charges on which they were committed: 56 were for incorrigibility; 26 for vicious conduct; 31 for vagrancy; 30 for larceny; 1 for arson; 1 for embezzling a letter, and 1 for assault and battery with intent to commit rape.

The average age of boys admitted during the year was 13¾ years; girls, 15 years. The average number in the Institution during the year was, boys, 170; girls, 79; total, 249. The largest number at any one time was, boys, 187; girls, 86; total, 273. The smallest number at any one time was, boys, 166; girls, 67; total, 233. The average time in the Institution of those discharged, was, boys, 27 months; girls, 28 months.

The Superintendent says that of the number of boys received into the institution since its establishment, two-thirds are known to have become good members of society, only one seventh of the number doing badly. The record of the girls is less favorable, as only one-half of those heard from are doing well, nearly all the rest being known to be bad members of society. He closes his interesting report by saying:

"To the Father of the fatherless we commit this Institution, and all its interests, and the children committed to its care, with the full assurance that the Divine benediction, "Blessed are they who sow by all waters," will rest upon all who labor here, and that in good time, if we faint not, our eyes will look upon the harvest."

The reports of Mr. Lewis J. Jones, Assistant Superintendent and Principal teacher; Sallie C. Marquis, Principal Instructor in the Girls School; Augustus Henri, Clerk and Treasurer, and J. H. Grouard, Physician, are all highly satisfactory. In fact, the whole report shows that the noble and humane institution has been properly managed for the past year, and is accomplishing the work for which it was designed. Eternity alone can tell the amount of good wrought in the world by the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania.

Gratuitous Vocal Entertainment.

A German, named Jacob Little, who resides in Reserve township, visited Allegheny, on Saturday night, met numerous friends, drank a more than ordinary amount of beer, and as a consequence, became decidedly intoxicated. Whilst perigrenating Ohio street at a late hour—being of a musical turn of mind—he disturbed the stillness of the night and the slumbers of the goodly people residing thereabout, by executing, in a way that none but a drunken man could execute, a number of airs. The end of each stanza was dovetailed with a peculiar howl that could be heard for squares, which attracted the attention of officer Kline, who, much to Jacob's chagrin, interrupted him in his performance and walked him to the tombs. It is customary for people to pay for the privilege of hearing vocalists, but the Mayor reversed the rule in this case, and the performer paid down his two dollars and departed.

Bridges Swept Away.—The bridge over Red Bank Creek, at Lawsonham, was swept off by an ice flood on Last Monday. The ice came down the creek in heavy masses and gorged just below, until the bridge was fairly lifted off its feet and swept away. It was only built a few years ago, and its destruction will interfere materially with travel during the high waters of spring.

We also learn that the bridge where the Kittanning and Leechburg road crosses Crooked Creek was swept off on Tuesday.—*Armstrong Republican.*

Abusing His Family.—Conrad Young got drunk on Saturday night at a late hour, in the Allegheny Diamond, and on going home proceeded to abuse one of the members of the family. The police were appealed to for protection, and "Cooney" got a night's lodging in the tombs, for which he was charged two dollars by the Mayor.

Fatal Accident—A Row of Man Traps.

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, a woman residing in one of Jacob Boobyer's houses on Canal street, in Hardscrabble, was alarmed by hearing a noise in the area in front of her house, and upon going to the spot she found a man apparently in a dying condition. Help being obtained, it was found to be a man by the name of Matz, a glass-blower by trade, who worked at Jno. Best's glass-house. He was carried to his house on Second street, but never spoke after the accident, and died at four o'clock yesterday morning. He was a member of the Duquesne Engine Company, had worked for Mr. Best for ten years, and was one of the most sober and industrious men connected with the works. He was thirty two years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon and rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by accidentally falling down a stairway on Canal street, said stairway being left in a dangerous condition by the owner of the property, Jacob Boobyer. On Saturday, the deceased had attended the funeral of one of his fellow-workmen, and had had acted as pall-bearer.

We visited the spot where the accident occurred yesterday evening, and found the areas in front of the entire row in a very dangerous condition, all being open and unprotected. The street is very rough at this point, and there being neither pavement nor gas lamps, any one might easily fall into the same trap. One witness before the coroner's jury testified that three other persons had fallen into these same areas, but as the accidents had not proved fatal, nothing had been said about it. We have been informed that Mrs. Matz intends bringing suit against Mr. Boobyer for the loss of her husband. We respectfully call the attention of the street Commissioner to this place. Let him go and examine it for himself, and say whether something should not be done to protect life and limb. The Steubenville railroad in running past this property have filled up the street in such a manner as to leave great holes adjoining the houses, into any of which should a man fall, he would be seriously injured if not killed. They have also left great blocks of stone in the already too narrow street, by which means vehicles are crowded over towards the houses. One life has been sacrificed, three other persons have been injured, will not those in authority take hold of the matter immediately, and see that the evil is remedied?

The Fenian Congress—Delegates Arriving—A Public Parade.

The Fenian Congress will hold their fourth annual session in this city, commencing today at Masonic Hall, Fifth street. The organization will be similar to that of the United States Congress. Col. Murphy, Speaker of the last House of Irish Representatives, is a candidate for re-election. Vice President Gibbons, presiding officer of the Fenian Senate, arrived here on Friday, and visited several of the Fenian Circles of this city during the evening, before whom he delivered addresses calculated to "fire the Irish heart." Saturday and Sunday a large number of Delegates arrived.

This evening a grand Fenian demonstration will take place at Masonic Hall, on which occasion President William R. Roberts, Secretary of War Thomas W. Sweeney, Vice President James Gibbons, and other distinguished leaders of the movement, will make addresses. They will be escorted to the Hall by a procession under the direction of Captain Gorman and Lieutenant Padden, of the Pittsburgh Circle. The procession will form on Smithfield street at half-past six o'clock, the right resting on Fifth street. The line of march will be through Smithfield street to Fourth street, down Fourth street to the corner of Wood street (St. Charles Hotel) when the procession will halt. President Roberts, Vice President Gibbons, General Sweeny, and other prominent members of the Brotherhood will then be escorted to carriages, and the march resumed down Wood street to Water street, up Water street to Smithfield street, up Smithfield street to Fifth street, and thence to Masonic Hall. The headquarters of the Senators and Representatives will be at the St. Charles Hotel. The Congress will not fairly enter upon the transaction of business before Tuesday morning. The sessions of the Congress will be held with closed doors, but it is understood the proper officers will furnish for publication such of the proceedings as may not be deemed detrimental to the aims and ends of the Brotherhood. There is a very large number of the Delegates now in the city stopping at the St. Charles and Monongahela Hotels, and still others are expected to arrive to-day. It is expected the present Congress will adopt some definite plan of action, and fix an early day for carrying it into execution. Some people anticipate exciting times during the coming spring and summer. We wait the march of events, when we shall see what we shall see.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Late Fire.

The Committee, composed of Messrs. Wm. G. Dunseath, John Montgomery and Wm. Duncan, for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, have been very successful in their praiseworthy efforts. On Saturday, they collected $550,00. To-day they will call upon others of our citizens. Any who may be desirous of contributing to this object, who may not be called upon personally by the Committee, may leave their donations at the store of Dunseath & Co., No. 56 Fifth street. That the public may be assured that their bounty will be properly bestowed, we give the assurance that the Committee have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances and necessities of the sufferers, and their aid will be given in proportion to the individual needs of each. The families to whom it is intended to be given are over twenty in number, all of whom are shown, by ample testimony, to be worthy objects of relief.

Skatorial.

On Saturday, there were from twenty-five hundred to three thousand persons on Central Park, to witness the beautiful skating of the Meagher brothers, Daniel and John, Jr. Every one was delighted, and the occasion was one of great enjoyment. After their performance, they appeared on the body of the Park, and skated with a great many young ladies, who were ambitious of taking lessons from the great skaters. Before leaving, the Managers effected a re-engagement for three days this week, viz: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on which days they will appear if there is ice. At this present writing, however, matters look rather blue for skating.

At Union Park, the carnival was also at its hight. Young Master Dick from Chicago is a perfect prodigy, and astonished every one by his wonderful skating. At night, the scene was enlivened by fire works, and altogether there was a gay time. Should there be more skating, it will be announced by the usual bulletins, and signs upon the street cars.

Amusements.

THEATER.—Miss Julia Daly has been engaged at the Pittsburgh Theater, and in company with Mr. Sam Ryan, the eminent comedian, will appear this evening in the great comedy of our Female American Cousin.

OPERA HOUSE.—Laura Keene, assisted by Hawk, are engaged, and appear this evening at the Opera House, in the play of She Stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night. Mrs. Keene is too well known to need any comment at our hands.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—McEvoy's Hibernian is still in full blast at Lafayette Hall. Not having seen the exhibition we are unable to say any thing in regard to its merits, or even to tell the nature of the exhibition, but from the advertisement it appears to be a series of musical illustrations.

GYMNASIUM.—Don't forget the exhibition of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association at Wilkins's Hall, on Tuesday night. There will be thirty-five performers, and our friends may look for great improvement in this school for muscular training.

Descent on a Disorderly House.

Complaint was again made to the Allegheny night watch, about one o'clock Sunday morning, against the disorder which was prevailing at the house of a Mrs. Johnston, on West street, to which we had occasion to call attention in Saturday's issue. Officers Bowden, Campbell, Kline and Teets accordingly repaired to the spot, entered the house and there found three men named John Walker, George McLaughlin and John Stewart, who, together with two *nymphs du pave*, known as "Mag" McNeely and Mary Catsman, were conducted to the tombs. The parties had a hearing before the Mayor in the morning, who administered them a severe rebuke and fined the men each two dollars and costs, which they paid. Mary was mulct in the sum of three dollars, and Margaret, being an old offender, was sent to jail for twenty days, much against her will.

Patent Medicine Vender Arrested.

Christian Lyon, a resident of this city, is the successor to Dr. King, the original patentee of the "King of Pain." "Christ." started for market on Saturday evening, and through some mischance found his way to Allegheny, where he became decidedly drunk. His gyrations on Federal street attracted the attention of officer Sarber, who thought it entirely out of place for him to act the mounte-bank without having taken out a regular license, and therefore conducted him to the lock-up. His stock of marketing consisted of crab apples, cranberries, and half can of Holt & Maltby's best bivalves. He was discharged upon promising to do better in the future.

Died From his Injuries.—We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Saturday, that Mr. Edward Althouse, of Reading, Pa., who was horribly burned on Wednesday last, near Larimer's Station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, has since died and was interred in Reading. At the time of the accident, Mr. A. was sitting, with others, in an emigrant car in front of which was a car laden with oil, and when the collision occurred he was covered with oil which took fire from the heat of a stove, burning him so badly as to cause death.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company.—The advantages of Life Insurance are too well known to need comment. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company have established a branch in this city, and appointed H. L. Kingwalt, agent, who has his office at No. 67, Fourth street, second story, where all desired information can be had. Among the references we notice the names of ex-Mayor Lowry, Sheriff Stewart, Joshua Hanna, Josiah King, W. O. Hughart, Calvin Adams, and others.

Captain John Hay died at York on Sunday week, aged 91 years 10 months and 19 days. He served at an early age with the troops who were called out by President Washington to suppress the whisky insurrection in the western part of this State, and marched as far as Bedford, where they were discharged. He kept for many years the Hay tavern stand, on Main street, York.

Committed.—Francis Simpson and Catharine Cash, two vagrants, were committed to the hill for twenty days each, on Sunday, by Mayor Morrison.

Gymnastic Association.—The members of this Association, our readers will bear in mind, will give their annual exhibition tomorrow evening, at Wilkins' Hall. They propose giving, in connection with their gymnastic and acrobatic performance, a number of magnificent tableaux, which have been prepared on a very elaborate scale at great cost to the Association. The gentlemen under whose direction they will be performed, has an extensive experience in this line, and has spared neither pains nor money to make them a complete success.

Hook and Ladder Ball.—We hope our friends will bear in mind that the Hook and Ladder Company give a grand ball on Washington's birth day, the proceeds of which will be appropriated towards paying off the indebtedness of the company. Any one who witnessed their efficient service at the fire on Prospect street will certainly not withhold his support from so praiseworthy an object. Let them have a rouser.

The Leader in Error.—Yesterday's *Leader* says that the highway robbery of Friday night took place at Central Park. This is not the case. The man was knocked down beyond the Park, and strayed up to the brick house opposite the Park House, where he was found, and taken into the Park House, by Mr. Hughes, who washed and bound up his wounds. The perpetrators of the deed are unknown.

A very Disorderly Character.—A fellow named James Powers, entered Nichol's Hotel on Federal Street, Allegheny, Saturday night, and called for liquor. Being drunk this was refused him whereupon he made an attack upon a young lady who was attending bar, and blasphemed her in an outrageous manner. The father of the girl being at hand administered James a well merited flogging.

Larceny Case.—Ramaley and Rofetu, charged before Mayor Morrison with the larceny of a dollar, on oath of two women of easy virtue, had a hearing on Saturday before Mayor Morrison, and were fined two dollars and costs each for disorderly conduct. The charge of larceny could not be sustained.

The Philadelphia haunted house mystery has been explained on natural principles. It is another such instance of imposture as the famous Cock-Lane case. A sevant girl of fourteen broke the furniture and produced other "phenomena" out of mischief. She has confessed her guilt and been sent to the House of Refuge.

Louisa Blackburn, the Lawrence *Journal* says, the girl found in the hay stack, in North Beaver, is improving and there is no doubt she will recover. Funds are being paid in by those who visit her, with the intention of purchasing for her artificial feet.

A new Judicial District composed of the counties of Venango and Mercer, has been created by the Legislature. R. S. McCormick Esq., of Franklin has received the appointment of Judge.

At Home.—Senator Graham, is on a visit to his house in Allegheny. It is expected that he will be heard from in vindication of his course on the liquor question, at the meeting in Excelsior Hall, this evening.

The Universalist Fair and Festival is open every night, at City Hall.

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Allegheny City, Pa., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, 1866.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*Advertised Letters*," giving the date of this list and pay ONE CENT for advertising.

If not called for within *one month* they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

FREE DELIVERY letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners, may be SECURED by observing the following RULES:

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and State.

2. HEAD letters with the writer's *Post Office* and *State, street* and *number*; sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked on the lower left hand corner, with the word "Transient."

4. PLACE the postage stamp on the *upper right hand corner*, and *leave space* between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

N. B.—A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within THIRTY DAYS or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, Post Office, and State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer. (*Sec. 28, Law of 1863.*)

A
Aiken Frank
Allen Florence
Aukie Geo
Aikman H
Anderson H C
Allender J W
B
Barkley A
Boyd Annie
Bell Isabella
Blake E S
Blake Eliza
Broden Sarah
Beecroft John
Brown Lieut
Berolby Jas H
Bashman Jas
Blain John W
Byrne Thos
Black Martha
Bower Wm
Byrnes Peter
C
Charles A
Clark C 2
Cooper Sophie
Coulter John
Cahue Mary
Clark Wm
Cooper Wm
Crawford R
Cunningham R
Charles & Co
D
Davis Anna
Drynen Archie
Donnell C G
Dillen Kate C
Davis Chas
Diamond E B
Davis E H
Dodds E
Davis Geo P
Davis Hannah
Dickson John
Davis Wm
Dorsey M
E
Evans Clara
Evans E G
Edwards Sam
Evans J W
F
Forword D
Farren Eliza
Fawcett E
Fall Bella
Fullerton J C
Fife M
Fife Nancy
G
Gaay Anney
Graff E D
Graham Sarah
Gillans Saml
Griffen John
Gable John
Gibson K J
Goldrick F
Gruey Mary
Grant Jas
H
Hartman M A
Hoover T M 2
Herron & Co
Harmony & Co
Hutbhinson C
Hill Caroline
Hopkins E B
Hutchins E
Hill Hattie E
Hugh Jennie
Hall J
Herman L
Hannan Mary
Henry M M
Hart Mary
Hare Wm
I
Irwin Alice
J
Jenkins & E
Johnston C R
Jackson D T
Jones Eliza
Jones Emma
Judy Irene
Jones Silas
Jack J P
Jones T D
K
Keffer B F 2
Kirk E W
Kennedy E H
King Sallie 2
Kurtz John
King John M
Kenney W F
L
Lowden Geo
M
Morrow Alice
Mulaney A
Matzell Elenor
Mackley Prof
Moss Henry
Mavata L F
Moore Saml
Morris Sarah
Morrison John
Moore Mary
Matson N
Murphy Owen
Moore W B
Middleton C
Mc
McGill Dilla
McCluiton A
McHery Hattie
McLaughlin S
McMullen B
McBracken T
McLaughlin L
McDonald M
McDonald M
McCann R
McBride E A
McMillen Robt
McCroake T
McDonald J 2
McAcally Jas
N
Neswith Susan
Nelson M
Neib Marp
Nevin Mary B
North Paul
O
O'Hara P
O'Conner C
Oram Margt
Oesterle M
Orrison J C
P
Platt Susan
Powers Sarah
Pane Sarah J
Parks Alex
Porter David
Penrod J S
Purdy T R
Prestly L
Portridge S
Price R T 2
R
Randlett B 2
Rice Annie E
Rogers Chas
Reatly D H
Ritchey Ellen O
Rose Hattie E
Ruddick J P
Rotchild J
Rice T
Randoll M
Ruhel N
Rierdon Mary
Rodgers R
S
Strip D
Swain Emma
Sechrist E
Sheridan Eve
Snuffer Emma
Smiers Eliza
Sullivan H A
Smith S B
Stockwell S
Stewart J F
Slack J
Spriggs J C
Shaner J C
Scott Thos
Snider L
Spangler L
Stewart Mary
Sloup M
Smith M
Stephenson R
Smith R J
Smith Robt
Shade N 2
Seaton V
Smith D M P
Smith A B
Story A
Stockton A
T
Thomson B
Todd B M
Tierson F
Trauter Henry
Turpin Kate E
Tailor Thos
Townsend M
Taggart M A
Torrence W C
W
Waller Anna B
Wallace Kate
Wardwell E A
Ward Hannah
Walkinshaw H
Williams S M
Weaver S
Wall Susan K
Woods J
Wilson J H
Weaver J A
Watson Jone
Watkins T
Walsh Kate M
Walsh T J
Webster Thos
Wilkinson M
Wiggin Mary
White R H
Y
Young J
Young Jno S

SAMUEL RIDDLE, Postmaster.

MEDICAL.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs For sale by Druggists everywhere.

COUGH NO MORE.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENT

13:1yd

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

CURE FOR PILES.

R. E. SELLERS & CO. WHOLESALE AGENTS.

oc13:1yd

DYSPEPSIA.---Dr. Strickland's TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic; therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC

R. E. SELLERS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

oc13:1yd

FORTY YEARS PRACTICE IN SEXUAL DISEASES

Gives me a knowledge seldom acquired by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of my success.

SPERMATORRHŒA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay for return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond Address, J. W. BRANSTRUP, M. D., ja13:ly Box 800, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

OFFICE 253½ PENN STREET, near Hand.

For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention Cure warranted or money refunded. Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1½ to 3, and 6 to 8, P. M. Address letters W., 253½ Penn street. no1 7

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Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with dispatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO., 75, FOURTH STREET.

	Par.	Bid.	Ask'd	Last Sales.
U. S. SECURITIES				
U. S. Sixes, 1881	—	103 50	104 00	103 50
U. S. 5-20's	—	102 75	103 25	103 25
U. S. 7-30's	—	99 50	99 75	100 00
U. S. 10-40's	—	94 00	94 25	94 00
U. S. Certificates	—	98 25	98 50	98 50
RAILROAD.				
P. F.W. & C. R. R.	100 00	89 00	92 60	89 00- 91 50
Cleveland & Pitts	100 00	78 00	79 00	79 00
Allegheny Valley	50 00	----	10 00	8 25
Allegheny & Manch	50 00			
Birmingham				
Connellsville	50 00	9 50	9 75	9 50- 9 75
Citizens				
Pitts. & Steubenv'le	50 00	5 50	6 00	5 50 5 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	54 50	54 75	54 75
BANKS.				
Bank Pittsburgh	50 00	60 00	62 00	60 50- 61 00
First National	100 00	150 00	—	150 00
Second National	100 00	126 00	128 00	126 00
Third National	100 00	124 50	—	125 00
Fourth National	100 00	—	113 00	112 00
M. & M. National	50 00	60 00	61 00	61 00
Exchange National	50 00	65 00	66 00	66 00
Mechanics' Nat	50 00	70 00	—	—
Iron City National	50 00	79 50	80 00	79 50
Citizens National	50 00	90 00	91 00	90 75
Allegheny National	50 00	56 50	57 00	57 00
Nat. Bk. Commerce	100 00	108 00	110 00	108 00
Peoples' National	100 00	108 00	108 50	108 00
Farmers' Deposit	100 00	—	150 00	—
German National	100 00	—	140 00	140 00
Tradesman's Nat	100 00	—	—	—
First (Alleg.) Nat	100 00	125 00	—	124 50
Second (Alleg.) Nat	100 00			
First Birmg.) Nat	100 00			
Manch. Savings	50 00	50 00	50 00	—
INSURANCE.				
Allegheny				
Boatmens'	25 00	—	30 00	28 00
Cash	50 00	—	53 00	—
Citizens'	50 00			
Eureka	50 00			
Man. & Merchants	50 00			
Monongahela	37 00	—	42 00	40 00
Pennsylvania	50 00	45 00	48 00	45 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	61 00	—	—
Peoples'	25 00	—	40 00	—
Western	44 00			
German	100 00			
BRIDGE.				
Birmingham	25 00	—	—	—
Hand Street	25 00	—	—	—
Monongahela	25 00	28 75	30 00	28 75
St. Clair Street	25 00	—	—	—
GAS.				
Allegheny	25 00	—	—	—
Birmingham	25 00	—	—	30 00
Pittsburgh	50 00	—	80 00	—
OIL.				
Columbia	50 00	24 25	24 50	24 75
Dalzell	10 00	1 50	2 00	1 75- 2 00
C. R. & Pithole	1 00	—	—	—
Fleming & Blood	4 00	30	—	30
Phila. Lanc. & C. R.	1 00	40	75	50
Union Lubric	1 00	25	50	25
Tack	5 00	10	30	20

Gold remains without quotable change, fluctuating betweed 137 and 137¾. There is an active local demand for Government bonds, and they are very strong and tending upward—all the orders cannot be filled in this market, and brokers are obliged to buy in New York and Philadelphia in order to supply their customers. The New York quotations to-day were as follows: 1881's, 104½@104¾, Five Twenties, 103½@103¾; Ten Forties, 93¾@94½; Seven Thirties, first series, par; second, 99½@99¾; third, 99½@99¾.

Our market for money is growing more stringent, though first class borrowers, as yet, experience but little difficulty in getting all they want at the usual rates. Bank shares are firm, with a continued good local demand, though we have but few transactions to record. Columbia oil stock is held pretty firmly at 24¾@25, with buyers at 24@24½.

At the New York Petroleum Board to-day, Bennehoff Run sold at 16½; Pit-hole, 11; Oil Creek, 4½; Excelsior, 1@1¼; United States, 17@17¼. In Philadelphia, Ocean sold at 15½@16, Maple Shade, 4½; Dalzell, 1½@1¾.

On Thursday last the Government, through the various United States Assistant Treasurers, commenced the payment of nearly eleven millions of dollars in interest, on three hundred million of Seven Thirty Treasury notes. A knowledge of the certainty of paying out so large a sum has, no doubt, contributed materially to produce the ease that has characterized the money market for several days past.

By law the 22d of February is made as much of a "legal" holiday as the Fourth of July or Christmas. The act provides that for all purposes of protesting promissory, notes, &c., the day shall be regarded as Sunday. It is therefore, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, a "legal holiday."

—In regard to the supply of gold in New York the *Journal of Commerce* of Tuesday P. M., says:

We have been delayed in our compilation of the specie movement at this port in January by the tardiness of the Custom House clerks, but have now completed the returns. It is impossible to give any satisfactory statement of the specie on hand, either in the banks or the Sub-Treasury. The former reckon the Sub-Treasury gold certificates and coin, and about eight millions of the specie they report, consists of this class of paper. The Sub-Treasury included on the first instant in its gold account about thirteen millions of cancelled gold certificates, so that the exact quantity of coin even there is not shown in the balance given. We therefore give only the movement for the month.

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK IN JANUARY.

Imports from foreign ports	$72,771
Received from California	1,487,967
Total receipts	1,560,738
Exports to foreign ports	2,706,336
Loss in January	1,145,598

—The New York *Tribune*, of Feb. 16, says:

"The reply of the Treasurer of the United States to the meeting of bank officers, excites a good deal of comment. The First National not wishing to contend with the Department, has already re-made its report and paid the tax upon the construction of the law as determined by Mr. Spinner. Its report of gross deposits is now $4,753,642; previously reported, $3,771,340 06; increase, $982,301 94. The additional duty on which is $2,455 75, making the total tax of the six months $12,115 61. This bank keeps no broker's accounts and is touched lightly in comparison to banks having the accounts of large speculative houses. One bank of this kind is to pay under the new construction of the law $68,000 additional tax. Under Mr. Spinner's ruling there will be a contraction in speculative transaction, from the obvious reason that the banks cannot afford to pay the tax upon deposits growing out out of the present system of doing business."

—The last issue of the New York *Iron Age*, speaking of the unusually large imports at that port since the first of January last, says:

"The imports since January ist up to Saturday, the 10th instant, amount to the alarming sum of $31,745,008, against $12,344,887, showing an excess in little more than six weeks of *nineteen millions of dollars, more than 150 per cent!* while the exports for the same period are not two millions in excess. This, to the theories of the *Post* or the *Commercial* may be cause of congratulation; but to those who see that a continuance in this course will surely lead not only to the industrial enslavement of this country, but to general bankruptcy, and therefore national repudiation; the fact suggests most serious considerations.

"If our people thus widely continue to import foreign luxuries, in payment for the national securities now so favorably regarded on the continent, nothing but disaster, swift and overwhelming, can result, and truth compels us to say that at present we see little prospect of a better state of things, the orders sent out for execution during the spring of Great Britain, Germany and France being large beyond precedent. What can be done to arrest this imminent and tremendous danger? One thing at least is possible, the *imposition of greatly increased duties*, and if there is not time, as there is not, to mature the legislation upon this subject for the spring trade, we respectfully suggest that a short act of Congress be passed, providing for the immediate temporary advance of all duties, at least *fifty per cent.* We suggest—nay, we demand this, not only on account of the manufacturers, whose trade is ruined by the heavy taxation that has been imposed upon them, and the decline in the premium on gold, on which they were forced to rely, but also of the people themselves who have madly entered upon this course of extravagance, which, if unchecked, can issue only in their ruin."

—The New *Commercial*, of Feb. 17, says:

"One or two firms, comparatively recently established, have found themselves in trouble through inability to make good their "short" contracts; it is, however, reported that their embarrassment will be only temporary. A firm in the Brazilian trade has failed, with considerable liabilities; supposed cause, speculations in petroleum.

"The London intelligence, reporting fears of a panic in the funds, excites some uneasiness in the market, and aided somewhat the *bear* element in stocks."

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The cattle market is rather more active to-day at the decline noticed yesterday. Two car loads are the only arrivals, but there were at the opening of the market about 3000 head left over from yesterday. Sales were made at from $5,25@6,10 for prime steers; $4,25@4,90 for good, and at $3,75@4 for common grades.

There were no fresh arrivals of hogs at the stock yards to-day, but there were in the pens unsold at the opening of the market about 7500 head. At yesterday's decline there was a limited packing demand, but there is nothing doing for shipment. Entered sales, 1271 head, at $9@9,45 for prime to choice, and at $8,50@8,87½ for common.

Sheep are dull, and since Saturday last prices have declined fully 25c per 100 lbs. No sales were made to-day.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Our market is very strong, the sales for the week embrace 1000 bags common Rio. at 18¾ cents; 300 do low grades 26¼@27¼ cents, currency; 1200 do extra, bark Adelaide Pendergast, slightly damaged at auction, averaging $25,80 per 100 lbs; 300 bgs ex ship Grey Eagle, at 15½c, gold, in bond, and resales of 1000 bags out of barks Lapwing and Aquidreck's cargo, at 20¼c, gold; the two last transactions were taken on New York account Stock in first and second hands reduced to 12,000 bags Rio.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 17, 1866.

The general markets have been exceedingly dull and depressed throughout the week which has just closed, and what makes matters still worse, there is no prospect at present of any immediate improvement. It is true, there has been a very fair attendance on 'Change, but, unfortunately, nearly everybody wants to sell, and buyers are like "chicken teeth" remarkably scarce. It is to be hoped, however, when financial matters become more settled, and confidence pretty well restored, that trade will begin to revive, and that the volume of business during the incoming spring will be fully up, if not in excess, of the usual standard. At present, and for weeks past, the demand for nearly all of the leading commodities has been restricted entirely to supplying the urgent wants of the retail trade, and, consequently, round lot operations are of rare occurrence.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat continues very light, and holders finding it impossible to sell, are storing it in the elevator. Oats dull, with a drooping tendency; sale of 1 car at 42; also, small sales at 46@48. Corn is dull but unchanged; sale of 300 bush shelled at 65. Prime Penna. Rye is in demand at 75. No movement in Barley.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a fair local demand, and prices are firm but unchanged—$8 to $8½ for Spring Wheat, and $10 to $10½ for Winter. Sales of 200 bbls at $8½ for the former, and $10,35@10,40 for the latter. Rye Flour is dull and entirely nominal at $5½@5¾ per barrel, and Buckwheat Flour is scarce and firm at $9 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is quiet but steady, with a fair jobbing demand at 15 for Shoulders; 18 for Ribbed Sides, and 23½@24 for Sugar Cured Hams. Sales of Lard reported at 16@17 for country, and 18 for prime kettle rendered. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged.

SEEDS—Sale of 100 bush Timothy Seed at $3,40, and 15 bush Clover Seed at $7. Flaxseed is scarce, and in demand, and sells readily on arrival at $2¾.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime Roll, and prices have still further advanced—sales of some 10 packages reported at 38, and 25 do do, prime, at 40@42.

EGGS—Fresh packed in good demand and higher, with sales reported to-day at 36@38.

CHEESE—Steady but unchanged—21 for Hamburg and 22 for Goshen.

BEANS—In fair demand, and we can report regular sales at $1,75@2 per bush.

POTATOES—The supply is fully equal to the demand, but prices remain unchanged—sales from store at $1,15@1,20 per bush, and $3¾ per barrel.

APPLES—Green Apples a little dull but unchanged, and we continue to quote at $6¼@7½ per bbl—the latter figure only for choice.

HAY—Is dull, and prices irregular, ranging from $15 per ton for common, to $19@20 for prime Timothy.

DRIED APPLES—Apples are selling in a regular way at 13 to 15c per lb, and Peaches may be quoted at 18@23c, for quarters and halves.

OILS—No. 1 Lard is quoted at $1,85.

ONIONS—Sales at $2@2½ per bbl.

HOMINY—Is dull but unchanged at 3 cents to the trade and 3¼@3½ in a regular way.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
SATURDAY, Feb. 17, 1866.

CRUDE—The week closes with a little better feeling in the Crude Oil market; that is, there is more disposition to contract for future delivery, than there was a week ago. The demand for immediate use, however, is very limited, both refiners and shippers buying very sparingly, and on the spot we give 19@20, bbls returned, and 24@25, bbls included, as the nominal quotations. We have a sale of six thousand barrels reported for March, April and May delivery, in Philadelphia, sellers option, at 30; and there was a sale of 5000 bbls early in the week, at 19 cents, to be delivered here on the opening of navigation, the buyer making an advance of so much per bbl at the time the contract was closed.

REFINED—There is considerable inquiry for bonded oil for future delivery, on speculation, and we expect to have quite a number of sales to report during the incoming week, as buyers and sellers are coming closer together in their views and feelings. For example, we hear of offers being made to sell at 47@48, for March delivery in Philadelphia, with 46@46½ offered, and there was a sale of 500 bbls yesterday at 47. Free Oil is dull and lower—sale of 200 bbls "Brilliant" at 62½, free on board cars. It is but proper to remark, however, that we hear of offers to sell at 60@61.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is some little inquiry for Residuum, and, in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at $4¼@4½ per bbl. Naptha is very dull—last sale reported was at 10 cents in bond.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1866.

The Petroleum Stock Market was generally firmer to-day. The market closed at the following rates: Buchanan Farm, 69; Pit Hole Creek, 11,50; United States, 17,25; Oil Creek, 15; Palmer, 4,05; Bliven, 3,65; Brooklyn, 70; Central, 3,35; Ham McClintock, 4,50; First National, 48; Shade River, 2,80.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1866.

Petroleum rules still very dull; with sales of Crude at 29@30½ and Refined in bond 45@48; 1,000 barrels Crude sold for March at 30½.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Railway speculation was generally steady at the Stock Exchange, with a fair demand for stocks. There were considerable purchases on the part of the bears to cover short contracts. After board, the New York Central was the feature, and rose to 92¾ and the balance of the list was stronger. The market was firmer at the second board, with some excitement on Fort Wayne. At the last board there was an upward movement on the North Western common shares; otherwise prices were about the same with only moderate business.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.:

New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 81¼; Hudson River, 104½; Reading, 101¾; Michigan Southern, 71¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81¼; Rock Island, 106; Northwestern, 29; do. preferred, 56¾; Fort Wayne, 95¾.

Governments were firmer, with moderate business. The foreign news had but little effect on the market. There was very little business done in State Stocks, but bidding rates higher in some cases.

Gold was not affected by the foreign news, and stood at 137½@137¾ during the forenoon and until a late hour in the afternoon. It rallied late in the day, and closed at 137¾. Money is in more active demand with an abundant supply at 6 per cent.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—COTTON—Dull, and 1c lower.

FLOUR—Dull, and Common grades heavy and declining, at $7,50@7,90 for Extra State; $8,35 for Extra R H. O., and $8,80@10,75 for Trade Brands; market closing dull.

WHISKY—Heavy and declining, at $2,20@2,22.

GRAIN—Wheat dull with a strong downward tendency. Common Milwaukee Club, at $1,50 in store. Rye quiet; inferior Western, 75c. Corn in fair request, without decided change, at 72@74c for unsound, and 74@78c for sound mixed western in store and delivered; 79c for very choice do. sold early in the day. Oats dull and heavy, and lower at 38@42c for unsound Western, and 53@54 for sound do.

PETROLEUM—Dull, at 29½@30c for Crude; and 45@48c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active, at $38,50@28,75 for New Mess, closing at $28,62½ cash; $28,00 for Old Mess; $20,50@21,00 for Prime, and $23,00@23,25 for Prime Mess. Also, 3,750 barrels New Mess, for March, April and May, sellers' option, at $28,37½@28,68. Beef steady, at $16,00@20,00 for New Plain Mess, and $20,50@24,00 for New Extra Mess. Beef Hams dull and heavy, at $41,00@41,50. Bacon dull, at 15c for Cumberland cut, and 15¾@16c for short ribbed. Cut Meats unchanged. Dressed Hogs heavy, at 11½@12½c for Western, and 12@13½c for City. Lard firmer, at 15½@18c, and small lots at 18¼c. Also, 2,250 barrels for February and March, at sellers' option, at 18c. Butter active, at 22@35c for Ohio, and 28@45c for State. Cheese firmer, at 16@22c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 17.—PROVISIONS—The provision market is extremely dull, but Mess Pork is held with more firmness, sales being made at $26@26,25. Lard sold to a limited extent at 16½c, but in other articles of Hog product nothing whatever is being done. Carefully prepared returns from the city packers place the actual number of hogs packed this season, so far, at 410,000, with about 12,000 head now in the hands of packers. Dressed Hogs are quiet but firmer, with sales at from $10,75@@11,10, closing at $11,00 all round.

FLOUR—The better grades of Flour are dull and nominally 5@10c lower, but common grades are in moderate request at previous quotations.

GRAIN—No. 1 Spring is in moderate speculative demand, but prices are 1@1½c lower, with sales from $1,16½@1,19¼—closing at $1,17½@1,18. No. 2 Spring is quiet at 80@61½c. Rejected Spring and Winter grades are inactive. Corn rules quiet and without material change. We note sales of No. 2 at 33¾@34c, and Rejected at 32@32½c. Oats are dull and but little more than nominal. Small sales were made at 21¾@22½c for No. 1, and 18¾@19c for No. 2. Rye dull and easier, with small sales of No. 1 at 48c. Barley is neglected and nominal.

WHISKY—There is no demand for Highwines. The proposition before Congress to reduce the tax keeps buyers out of market.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is more active and 10@15c better, with liberal sales at from $2,80@3,25 for common to prime. Clover seed is dull at from $7,00@7,25. Flax seed is quiet at from $2,50@2,60.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The Dry Goods market has been comparatively dull during the week. The foreign trade of the port has been active, the receipts of dry goods and general merchandise reaching $8,133,295. The market has not fairly opened for light fabrics in dress goods, and holders have made but little effort to press sales. The demand for expensive French productions thus far is limited. Black plain colored and rich fancy silks, are firmly held. Woolens are dull. Linen goods are moderately active, and sell at fair rates. Offerings at auction have increased.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag, A, 30c; Augusta, 36 inch, 28c; Indian Orchard, BB, 22c. Hoop Skirts—Meyers', I X L, 1¾ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 40 to 73c. Bleached Shirtings—New York Mills, 52½c; Bates, 42c; Blackstone, 34c; Columbia, A, 26c; Canoe, 19. Prints—Merrimac, W, 25c; Pacific, 26½c; Sprague, 23½c; American, 23c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 28c; Hartford, 22c. Cambrics—Washington, 22c; Portland, 19c. Silecias—Massapaqua, 40c; Indian Orchard, 32½c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 30c; Winthrop, 26c. Corsot Jeans—Pepperell, 36c; Bates, 29c. Canton Flannels—Laconia, F, 37½; Pemberton, C, 30. Ticks—Amoskeag, A C A, 80. Stripes—Amoskeag, 47½; Haymaker, 31; Albany, 20.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet, without change in prices.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull at $1,80 for No. 1. New Red. Corn in better demand and prices a shade higher, closing at 52@53c for No. 1 shelled. Oats dull at 45@38c for No. 2, and No. 1. Rye continues dull and prices nominal at 73c for No. 1.

GROCERIES—Dull.

WHISKY—Dull and prices nominal; small sales at 25c in bond.

COTTON—Dull and prices nominal.

GOLD—137¼.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. There is not much disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate. New Mess Pork, $28,50@29,00, the latter being the rates asked. Bulk Meats dull, at 12, 14@16c for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides, packed. Bacon in small jobbing demand, at 14¼, 16¾ and 18¼c for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. Lard is held at 18c for Prime City, with buyers at 17¾c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Money quiet, at six per cent. on call loans. Sterling quiet, at 1,07¾@108½. Gold a shade easier, opening at 1,37¾, declining to 137, and closing at 1,37½. The total export of specie to-day was $195,595.

Government stocks without decided change. Stocks strong. United States 6's '81, Coupons, 1,04¼; do 5-20 Coupons, '62, 1,03¾; United States 5's 10-40 Coupons, 94½; Treasury Notes, 7 3-10; 1st series, 99¾; do 2d series, 99¾; Tennessee 6's, 91¼; Western Union Telegraph, 57¼; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 80¾; Toledo, 108; Rock Island, 1,04; Pittsburgh, 85¼; North Western, 28¾; do preferred, 56¾; Fort Wayne, 97¼; Terre Haute, 34; Chicago and Alton, 1,20; do preferred, 12,00.

Review of the New York Grocery Market

(From the Commercial List, Feb. 17.)

Coffee—The market for Rio since our last has shows considerable activity, the trade having bought freely in view of diminished receipts and the spring demand. We have not varied our notations, but pretty full prices have been realized, closing firmly. Good and prime qualities continue scarce, and the sales have been necessarily of the medium grades. The sales of Rio are 385 bags per Electric, 4950 per Die Ernte, 1000 per Nora, 2700 per Biarne, to arrive, 2800 per Edith Rose, 3200 per Kanagona, 5000 per Valkyrien, and 601 per P. C. Warwick, all on private terms, but within the range of 12¾@14¾ cents gold, in bond. We notice besides 3000 bags Rio per Grey Eagle, in Baltimore, at 15½ cents gold, in bond; and 3000 do. per Restless, in Philadelphia, 20¾ gold, duty paid. In other descriptions the market is firm, but there is little doing; 78 bags Laguayra brought 23 cents gold. By auction, 200 bags damaged Java sold at 32¾@34¾ cents; and 380 do. Rio, 13¾@19¾, cash.

Sugar—There has continued a steady and pretty good demand for Raw for home use since our last, but the market has hardly retained its strength on the fall in gold, and closes tamely at a slight concession in prices. We quote fair to good refining Cuba 11½@11¾, &c. Refined is still in request, prices rather favoring sellers—hard, 17¼c; soft white, 16@16½c, and yellow, 14¼@15¾, cash. The sales of raw are 1150 hhds Cuba at 11@13½c; 28 do molasses sugar, 9; 372 Porto Rico, 11½@13½; 100 Martinique, 11½c; 140 hhds and 96 bbls Demerara, part, 11¼; 16 hhds, 3 tcs, and 32 bbls Barbadoes, 11; 10 hhds choice grocery new crop New Orleans, 14¼, the first and only yet received; 39 hhds Cuba Cistern Bottom, 5¾@8; and 1876 bxs Havana, 12@14¼, 4 mos.

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Pig is still dull, and the transactions are not important. The sales from yard have been small, and, for the most part, at $50@51 for Glengarnock. A sale of 400 tons of Scotch, at wharf, has been made, part at $48 and part at $48,50, and other sales, from ship, at $49. Also 400 tons, to arrive, at a price which we are not at liberty to state. Scotch is held firmly, notwithstanding the limited demand. The amount in hand is much less than usual at this season, but we learn that there is a considerable quantity on the way.

American pig iron is in larger supply, and with scarcely any demand, and no sales of importance. Prices are weak and somewhat lower. It may be quoted at $48,50@49. There is very little inquiry from consumers for contracts for delivery during the year. They prefer to wait for the developements of the future, anticipating that they will be able to do better than at present.

The furnaces are generally in full blast, and a few on the Hudson will go into operation when they can get coal.

In the bar iron market, there is no change of importance to mention. The amount of business from store is fair for the time of year. Prices are as before.—*Iron Age.*

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—Beef Cattle.—The offerings during the past week were 1083 head, against 1091 head previous week. With the exception of stock cattle (which were in good demand and very scarce) and scalawags, the receipts of which were light, all grades sold slowly, and prices were fully ½c per lb lower. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Very best on sale $8,50@8,75; first quality $7@8,25; second do $6@6,75, and scalawags $5 per 100 lbs. Average of the market $7 per 100 lbs, gross.

Sheep—The supply and demand has been fair this week, with sales at 5¼@7½c per lb., gross.

Hogs—The supply has been equal to the demand this week, packers being out of the market; and the dealers only buying to meet their immediate wants. Sales at $13@14 per 100 lbs net, with a few lots at $14,25.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—There is some inquiry for pig metal, and we notice sales of 1500 tons Glenson Grey Forge at $47; 560 tons Nos. 1 and 2 anthracite sold at $45@48, and forge at $43. Scotch pig is quiet, but prices are steadily maintained. Blooms are quoted at $135 per ton for the best charcoal. Manufactured Iron is quiet at former rates.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO. R. R. Feb. 17.—1 car wheat, Dan Wallace; 1 do do, Gilmore, Simpson & co; 1 car barley, Kerr & Emery; 2 cars lumber, H C Cavanaugh; 2 cars staves, J J Ralya; 43 bdls paper, A H English; 480 bbls potatoes, E Heazleton; 4 bbls butter, Henry Rea jr; 3 bxs soap, F W C Field; 100 bbl flour, T C Jenkins; 20 bdls steel, Anderson Cook & co; 2 pkgs butter, Graff & Reiter; n bags feed, A J Hagan; 2 kgs lard, Voigt & co; 49 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Feb. 17.—12 bxs butter, 1 keg do, Butler & Wetter; 15 ale bbls Jos Rhodes; 4 hf bbls butter, L H Voigt & co; 3 boxes butter, E Heazleton; 9 empty ale bbls, Jos Rhodes; 13 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 250 sacks malt, W H Garrard; 14 sacks rags, C P Markle; 1 bx mdse, M W Gardner; 3 bbls butter, 2 do eggs, 5 do flaxseed, McCullough, Smith & co; 5 hhds tobacco, E Megraw; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, E H Myers; 100 do do, Seibert & Morgan; 10 tons pig iron, Nimick & co; 222 sacks potatoes, Kerr & Emery; 18 tons metal, Nimick & co; 127 empty carboys, Jas Irwin; 1 car load laths, McQuewan & Douglass; 3 empty ale barrels, 2 do half do, Spencer & McKay.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 17.—1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 1 car barley, C Eberhart; 2 pkgs cheese, J W Haney; 12 pkgs chairs, Hadley & co; 1 car lath, J Manz; 211 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 3 kgs wine, Mrs Bliss.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R Feb. 17.—100 bbls flour, Knox & McKee.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI—PER LENI LEOTI.—Brooks, Ballantine & co, 278 pkgs; W Cooper, 20 pkgs; A H Childs, 25 pkgs; Holmes, Bell & co, 2 pkgs; E McGraw, 2 pkgs; W McCully, 31 pkgs; Nimick & co, 125 tons pig iron; J H Parker, 21 pkgs; J Porterfield & co, 3 pkgs; R W Poindexter, 50 pkgs; Spencer & McKay, 56 pkgs; J W Taylor, 7 pkgs; Keil & Ritchard, 200 bags oil meal.

RIVER NEWS.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

Since our last, another change has come over the spirit of the weather's dream. From intense cold it has become quite mild, and yesterday indulged in rain nearly all day, albeit a little snow and sleet was mixed therewith. The river is still falling, and last night at dark there was but five and a half feet water in the channel. Business at the wharf is only tolerably brisk.

This day, the Bayard, Capt. Moore will resume her trips to Parkersburg, leaving at 11, a. m. The trade may now be considered as fully open.

To-morrow, the splendid Winchester, Capt. Asa Shepherd will leave for Parkersburg on her first trip. The patrons of the line may well be proud of this new accesion to their travelling and shipping facilities.

The Marietta, Capt. Sweeny, will take her departure to-morrow for Nashville.

The Importer, Capt. John Noss, leaves tomorrow afternoon for St. Louis.

The following is the list of boats now in port: Bayard, Forest City, Nora, Silver Cloud, Winchester, Julia No. 2, Importer, Marietta, Kate Putnam, Yorktown, Kenton, Silver Lake No. 4, Lorena, Citizen, Financier, and Emma No. 4. In addition to these are the regular Brownsville, and Allegheny river packets, besides the new boats just finishing.

COAL BARGE WALTZ.—Over twenty empty coal barges that have been lying on the Kentucky shore, above the mouth of Licking river, were carried off yesterday by the rapid rise of the river and the heavy ice. Upon reaching the piers of the bridge they were caught in the eddies, and went through a complicated dance, to the great delectation of the spectators, but a great cost to their owners at Pittsburgh, as many of them were damaged. Getting out of the eddies, they floated out of sight, the ice preventing any attempt at their rescue.—*Cin. Gazette, 17th.*

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN (IRELAND) twice a week. The INMAN LINE, sailing

EVERY SATURDAY,

EVERY WEDNESDAY,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France.
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JOSEPH MEYER. ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 434 PENN ST. above the Canal, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufacturing in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

FURNITURE,

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CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,

Manufactured and for sale,

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STEAMBOATS.

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

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PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA & PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE.

Comprising the following first-class Passenger Steamers: Steamer BAYARD: Geo. D. Moore, Master. Steamer WINCHESTER: Asa Shepherd, Master. Steamer FOREST CITY; J. Gordon, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:00 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

☞Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 p. m., and Cleveland at 2:25 a. m. Also, with trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leave Chicago at 10 p. m. At Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum River, and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 a. m. train, which arrives in Pittsburgh at 1:45 p. m. Where freight will be received each day, up to 5:00 p. m.

JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents,

At Wharf-Boat, Foot of Wood St., PITTSBURGH. ja20

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer MARIETTA, Capt. CURTIS. Will leave as above on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to fe14 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer IMPORTER, Capt. JOHN NOSS. Will leave as above and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, February 17th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to fe12 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. E. STILL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY, at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 a. m. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. Government Depository,

55 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

CAPITAL PAID IN $300,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO 500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

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And all other Government securities, furnished to sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

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Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

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Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

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INCLUDING
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Do. 5-20s.
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DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

☞Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years. Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

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THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL PAID IN $1,000,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF INCREASE TO 2,000,000.
Banking House CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Agents for sale of JAY COOKE for the sale of the 7-30 Loan.

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U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

ap29:lyd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

Chartered by State of Penn'a. 1836.
Organized under National Law 1865.
Capital, $1,000,000.

This Bank has been designated a

Depository

OF

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,

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Sale of the 7-30 Loan.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties desiring for re-sale.

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Lettering of all styles executed promptly and in unequaled elegance. Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors, and Gilt Signs on glass, in every style, executed to order. Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner. ☞Painting done with a regard to durability and finish, at reasonable rates.

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North East corner of Third and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. REFERENCES, Dr. A. N. Pollock, Dr. Walter F. Pollock, Dr. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. KEYSER'

Pectoral Syrup

CURES CONSUMPTION

Cures Bronchitis,

CURES COLDS,

Cures Asthma

CURES

All Diseases of the Lungs.

☞I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

Pectoral Syrup.

They are at home, and any one who has any doubt can inquire of the persons who have been cured by it.

Attend to Your Colds.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1860.

DR. KEYSER—My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing for five or six years, which for several years back, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case I procured some of your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I bought, the first time, a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her so much that I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has had no trace of the former disease, except when exposed. [illegible] would also state that I used the medicine myself for a cold and cough. [illegible] You are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON, Alderman, Fifth Ward

PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1857.

READ THE TRUTH.—DR. KEYSER:—I have a daughter who has taken several medicines for a bad cough without benefit, among them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I purchased from you a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, and before she had used half a bottle she was [illegible]

JOHN DARIN, Robinson street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1853.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I live in Peebles township, Allegheny county. I had a cough and spitting, which continued eight months. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough continued unabated until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your Pectoral Cough Syrup, which I did, and after I had taken one bottle I was entirely free from the coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known what has been done in my case.

JOHN C. LITTLE, Peebles township.
Witness: R. M. KERR.

PATTON TOWNSHIP, April 14, 1848.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Some time ago an old neighbor of mine was very ill with a bad cough which every one supposed to be consumption. [illegible] I had about the third of a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, which I gave him, and [illegible] to the astonishment of all [illegible] He is now about eighty years old. I have no doubt the Pectoral saved his life.

JOHN McGINNIS.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP IN BLAIRSVILLE.—Please send me another supply of your valuable Pectoral Syrup. [illegible] Mr. Alter and Mr. Maher, both of Blairsville, Pa. [illegible] they would not be without it in their families, as [illegible]

Yours, respectfully,
J. S. WATTERSON & SONS.

January 30, 1860.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1858.

DR. KEYSER:—Although not an advocate of Patent Medicines, in general, it affords me pleasure to [illegible] your PECTORAL SYRUP. [illegible]

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 14, 1865.

I have used Dr. Keyser's Cough Syrup for a bad cough of several years standing, and can recommend it as the best medicine for the same I ever used.

J. W. PRICE.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—Dr. Keyser—Dear Sir: Excuse the delay of my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup [illegible]

E. F. PRATT,
Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.— [illegible] E.F.P.

ANOTHER NEW CERTIFICATE.—DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I have been afflicted with a cough and cold for several weeks [illegible] procured a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, which cured me entirely.

(Signed) J. W. SIMONTON,
No. 246 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 9th, 1860.

"STOP THAT COUGHING."—"How can I do it?" [illegible] —*Brownsville Clipper, Dec. 18, 1858.*

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

No. 140 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE,

Prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

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Price, 25 Cents.